

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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FURTHER COVERAGE OF INFORMATION MINISTERS' MEETING

## Press Briefing Given

BK270927 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Abdullah Kamil, secretary general of the first Nonaligned Information Ministers Conference, has said that the Kampuchean seat at the conference is being left vacant in conformity with the decision of the Nonaligned Summit which was held in New Delhi, India, last March.

At a press briefing this afternoon, Abdullah Kamil, who is also a member of the Indonesian delegation, said six delegates delivered their speeches at the second day's plenary session which lasted until 1130. Like the 12 speakers at yesterday's plenary session, today's speakers also concentrated on President Suharto's speech which has been adopted as an official document and guideline of the conference. In addition, the speakers basically took up the question on what efforts and steps the nonaligned information conference should take to support the realization of a new world order in the information and communications sector. They also called for further promotion of cooperation between nonaligned countries and in using satellite facilities for news exchange.

## News Agencies' Panel Discussion

BK281013 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1600 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] A panel discussion was held in the press room of the Senayan Conference Hall in Jakarta today between the managing director of the ANTARA News Agency, Trenggono; the chairman of the Nonaligned News Agencies Pool, NANAP, Toual Bechir of Tunisia; and the assistant director general for cultural affairs, UNESCO, Makagiansar. The system of cooperation and the quality of information exchange between news agencies of nonaligned countries so far were discussed.

NANAP chairman Toual Bechir termed the cooperation between the news agencies of nonaligned countries smooth and satisfactory, internationally as well as bilaterally. Meanwhile, ANTARA Managing Director Trenggono said that the quality of news exchanged so far among the news agencies of nonaligned countries had been quite satisfactory, both in speed and accuracy.

## U.S. Withdrawal From UNESCO

BK290959 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] The U.S. plan to withdraw from UNESCO has drawn the attention of the Conference of Ministers of Information of Nonaligned Countries [COMINAC] in Jakarta. COMINAC participants have expressed the hope that the conference would be able to overcome the consequences of the U.S. action. Besides regretting the U.S. action, a number of delegations, including the Pakistani, called on nonaligned countries to stand behind UNESCO. Earlier, Malaysia said that the moment had arrived for nonaligned countries not only to think in terms of communications on earth, but also to think of the benefits which can be reaped from using satellites.

As you know, Indonesia is one of those countries using a domestic satellite communication system, and this system can be expanded to reach a larger area.



## Resolutions on News Pool

BK300207 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] The 4th-day session of the Conference of Ministers of Nonaligned Countries [COMINAC] last night successfully passed two resolutions on the Nonaligned News Agencies Pool [NANAP]. The resolutions, among other things, called on NANAP to further increase cooperation and solidarity, especially in providing greater attention to news agencies which are not yet technologically and financially developed. The COMINAC spokesman disclosed this to newsmen last night.

The session also proposed the continuation of international UNESCO programs for the nonaligned countries and the plan to educate and train nonaligned countries' journalists. The second resolution passed at the 4th-day session is to support the role of UNESCO and the necessity of promoting solidarity with this world organization. The session also stressed the importance of further increasing the characteristic [word indistinct] of UNESCO and fully supported the UNESCO director general, Amadou Mahtar M'bow, as the mandate holder of UNESCO.

## Conference Closes

BK301601 [Editorial Report] Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian at 0930 GMT on 30 January carries live coverage of the closing ceremony of the first nonaligned information ministers conference in Jakarta. Preceding the closing addresses by various delegates representing their respective regions, including the closing address by Indonesian Information Minister Harmoko, station reporters give accounts of the proceedings of the conference since its opening by President Suharto on 26 January up to the closing ceremony of the conference on 30 January.

At 1012 GMT, the secretary general of the conference, Abdullah Kamil of Indonesia, delivers a 6-minute address in English, which is superimposed with an explanation of the major points of the speech in Indonesian. During his speech, the announcer says Abdullah Kamil recalls the principles and objectives of the Nonaligned Movement and its role in promoting more just, balanced, and democratic relations among nonaligned countries in the field of world information and communications. The announcer says he then notes the important role of mass media, information, and communications throughout the world in further strengthening international peace and understanding as well as in further enhancing justice and equality, especially under the current world political crisis and economic uncertainty. On the conference declaration, he is cited as saying that "the declaration expresses its satisfaction over growing cooperation among the mass media in the nonaligned countries, which contributes to the consolidation [konsolidasi] against inequality and the imbalance existing in the fields of information and communications as well as toward fighting the monopolies." The announcer says he then calls on the world's mass media to further promote their role and participation in international efforts toward preventing the sharpening of world polarization into conflicting camps and toward reducing international tension to achieve a just and lasting peace.

At 1018 GMT, the Malaysian information minister, Abid Adam, begins a 9-minute address in English, which is also superimposed with explanations of major points of Indonesian. The announcer notes that in his speech he says that during the conference "we have discovered many problems never known before among our respective countries, and this conference has given us the opportunity to face each other to solve the problems we are facing together."

The announcer then says the Malaysian information minister, representing the Asia-Oceania group, expresses his confidence that, although there have been changes in the value of the information and communications order, they were merely the result of human weaknesses that could happen to any of us. He is then quoted as saying: "We have to be firm in our struggle to change the present information and communications order through revolution until we achieve our aspirations, namely, the establishment of a new world information and communication order." According to the announcer, the minister also expresses his thanks to President Suharto, who delivered the opening speech which laid the strong foundation for the present nonaligned information ministers conference.

At 1028 GMT, the Omani foreign minister [as heard], representing the Arab group, begins a 4-minute address in Arabic, also superimposed with an explanation of major points in Indonesian. The explanation notes that he expresses his appreciation to the Indonesian Government, which, he says, has been able to host the conference in the best possible way, and especially expresses thanks to President Suharto. He is quoted as saying that "thanks to the high rate of participation, the conference has been able to adopt resolutions so existing differences can be solved." Concluding his address, the announcer notes, he says that the conference unanimously agreed that the next nonaligned information ministers conference 3 years from now will be held in Zimbabwe.

At 1032 GMT, the Ethiopian chief delegate, Dr Felleke, representing the African group, delivers a 4-minute address in English. In his address the announcer cites him as saying that the delegates to this conference will not forget the hospitality and warm welcome accorded them by the Indonesian people. He also expresses his thanks to President Suharto, who, he says, has laid the foundation for the conference. He also expresses his thanks to all those involved in organizing the conference and calls for the implementation of the declarations and resolutions adopted at the conference in the spirit of nonalignment. He is cited as saying that "since the next nonaligned information ministers conference will be held in Zimbabwe, we will organize the conference in the best possible way with a unique African flair."

At 1036 GMT, the Cuban chief delegate Orlando Fundora, representing the Latin American and Caribbean group, delivers an 8-minute address in Spanish, which is also superimposed with an explanation of major points in Indonesian. In his address he is cited as saying "that the conference has achieved great success if we think that what has been achieved in this conference is due to the contribution of participants of different countries and different colors." He is then cited as saying the conference has expressed the desire of the nonaligned countries to establish a new world order in the future in the fields of information and communications. Concluding his address, the announcer notes that he expresses his high appreciation to the host country for holding the conference in the best possible way and for adopting resolutions in line with the desire of the participants.

Finally, as the last delegate to speak, the Yugoslav chief delegate, Miko Calovski, representing the European group, delivers a 5-minute address in English at 1045 GMT. His address is also superimposed with an explanation of major points in Indonesian. The announcer says Calovski expresses his deep gratitude to the government and the people of the Republic of Indonesia for their contribution to the success of the nonaligned information ministers conference. According to the announcer, Calovski also expresses his thanks to President Suharto for his opening address to the conference, which inspired all participants.

In praising the Jakarta appeal, he is cited as saying that "what is important for us is to translate or implement what we have achieved at this conference." Concluding, on behalf of the European group, he expresses his thanks to Information Minister Harmoko for his efforts and favors in ensuring the success of this conference.

Indonesian Information Minister Harmoko then gives the 9-minute closing address in English, also superimposed with an explanation of major points in Indonesian. The announcer quotes him as saying: "As we conclude the first Conference of Information Ministers of the Nonaligned Countries, we are at the end of a session and the beginning of a new advance in the fields of information and communications." He then says that the goal is to expand cooperation among nonaligned countries in the mass media field in our efforts to ensure a balanced flow of world information and communications and to eliminate monopoly. He says that under the chairmanship of the Iraqi minister of information and culture, the Intergovernmental Council has been successful in mapping out further steps of the nonaligned countries.

The announcer then says Harmoko stresses that what we have achieved in this conference was due to the spirit and understanding of the participants, and that one of the important achievements of this conference is the holding of the next conference in Zimbabwe 3 years from now. He is cited as saying that "President Suharto's message, as well as the message of Indira Gandhi, constitute important materials which provided inspiration for the participants during their discussions at this conference." He thanks countries which have sent messages for the success of this conference, and expresses his gratitude for the good attitude of the participants toward the Organizing Committee as well as the Indonesian people.

The announcer then notes that Harmoko expresses his thanks to all committees involved in the conference for the precious time they have sacrificed for its success. Finally, he reaffirms that the presence of participants in this conference, although for only a few days, will never be forgotten by the Indonesian people. Minister Harmoko is quoted as saying that "in holding the conference, Indonesia upholds the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and that the success of this conference was also due to the full support of all participants." According to the announcer, in concluding his address, Harmoko prays for the welfare of the people of the respective countries and formally declares the Conference of the Information Ministers the Nonaligned Countries closed at 1100 GMT.

The radio then concludes its live coverage.

#### Decisions of Meeting Viewed

BK301713 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] The first Conference of Ministers of Information of Nonaligned Countries [COMINAC] ended successfully and was formally closed by Information Minister Harmoko exactly at 1800 at the Jakarta Convention Hall.

Decisions adopted at the conference covered seven resolutions and one appeal involving the nonaligned news agencies, the role of UNESCO, the Jakarta Appeal, radio and television programs, broadcasting programs hostile to members of the Nonaligned Movement, and the resolution on the difference of skin color.



Information Minister Harmoko, in his closing speech, stressed that the important achievements of the conference were due to the cooperation and the mutual understanding of participants. It is hoped that the achievements made by the first COMINAC in Jakarta will further promote cooperation toward the realization of a balanced flow of information and communications in an effort to establish a new international order in the fields of information and communications. Minister Harmoko said that in holding the conference Indonesia upholds the principles of the Nonaligned Movement. He expressed his appreciation to all participants because the conference was a success due to their support.

The COMINAC declaration specifically on relations between nonaligned countries through UN Charters, stressed the need for the nonaligned countries to coordinate their activities at the United Nations to pave the way for the creation of principles of the new world order in the fields of international information and communications. The participating ministers agreed that international organizations within the United Nations should further enhance their activities to realize the international infrastructure in nonaligned countries.

The declaration urged UNESCO, UNDP [United Nations Development Program] and (?IPDC) [International Program for Development of Communications] which thus far have played positive roles, to continue their assistance to nonaligned countries. UNESCO has played a positive role in assisting the establishment of a new international order in the fields of information and communications. UNDP has assisted in providing technical aid for the improvement of information infrastructures, while (?IPDC) has assisted in the implementation of projects.

In the declaration, the participating information ministers called on the Nonaligned Movement to further step up joint efforts to support studies of UN policies and activities in the field of information.

The information ministers also expressed their regret over the existing attempt to weaken UNESCO. This is contrary to the interests and rights of the Nonaligned Movement and developing countries. In this connection, the ministers expressed their support to UNESCO's medium-range plan for the 1984-89 period, especially the communications program. Apart from that, the ministers also supported UN efforts in the field of information, especially in an effort to expand the publication concerning the Palestinian people's struggle to attain and implement their rights under the PLO leadership.

In the declaration concerning the need for training for mass media workers, COMINAC stressed the need for studying the training needs for workers of news agencies, radio, television stations, and mass media training institutes in nonaligned countries. For this purpose, member countries of the Nonaligned News Agency Pool [NANAP] and the Broadcasting Organization of Nonaligned Countries [BONAC] need to decide their respective requirements for the coming 3 years.

Meanwhile, the Jakarta Appeal to the mass media issued by COMINAC appealed that mass media throughout the world should further promote their role and participation in international endeavors directed toward preventing the sharpening of world polarization into hostile and armed camps and, apart from that, toward reducing international tension to achieve a just and lasting peace. The mass media was urged to explore all means of a more balanced international cooperation in the fields of information and communications to establish a new world order in the fields of information and communication on the basis of an already accomplished international agreement.

The Jakarta Appeal stressed the need to further enhance cooperation among nonaligned countries, prevent tendentious sufferings and put more emphasis on positive methods to smoothen the implementation of international relations to open a new atmosphere for the progress of world society. Apart from that, the appeal also called for the strengthening of cooperation with the United Nations and other bodies in the fields of information and communications.

COMINAC also adopted a decision on the criteria of the Intergovernmental Council [IGC] covering membership, composition of board members, talks and duties, control, and IGC meetings.

On membership, it was decided, among other things, that the IGC consists of 34 member countries, respectively 15 from the African Continent, 6 from America, 11 from Asia, and 2 from Europe. The IGC member countries are elected for a period between two conferences. IGC member countries are elected by COMINAC on the basis of a balanced geographical representation.

On the IGC tasks and duties, it was decided, among other things, to develop cooperation among nonaligned countries in the fields of information and communications. Apart from that, it was decided to pave the way for the smooth running of programs and agendas agreed upon by COMINAC and for the promotion of exchange of information between NANAP and BONAC.

During the closing ceremony of COMINAC in Jakarta this evening, representatives of groups also delivered their speeches. They were the Malaysian chief delegate, who represented the Asian group; the Omani chief delegate, representing the Arab group; the Ethiopian chief delegate, representing the African group; the Cuban delegate, representing Latin America and the Caribbean; and the Yugoslav chief delegate, representing the European group.

They basically expressed their appreciation to the Indonesian Government for holding the first COMINAC in Jakarta, which they regarded as a great success. The representatives also expressed their appreciation to President Suharto. They said that the president's opening speech gave them inspiration in their sessions in the context of promoting cooperation among nonaligned countries in the fields of information and communications.

The participants of the conference also expressed their determination to implement decisions adopted at the conference in a spirit of nonalignment to realize a new world order in the fields of information and communications for the sake of common welfare.

The chairman of the Organizing Committee of COMINAC, Abdul Kadir, who is concurrently the secretary general of the Information Department, expressed his appreciation for participation of all members of the public in ensuring the success of the conference. Abdul Kadir also expressed his sentiments for their help and participation.

[Begin Kadir recording] I would like to take this fine opportunity to convey, on behalf of the Organizing Committee of the conference, many thanks to all groups, whether they are civilian, the armed forces, students, or members of the public in Jakarta or outside Jakarta, who have participated, directly or indirectly, in making the conference a success. I am really deeply impressed with the participation of all government apparatus, all members of the public, and also students as well as agencies, which have, directly or indirectly, contributed in the form of advice as well as materials.

As we see along Jakarta's streets, there are so many slogans in big letters. We also see the press center, which is also a contribution from the public, and many other contributions and donations from the public to ensure the success of the conference. For all this, once more I would like to express my sincerest thanks to all members of the Indonesian public, especially those in Jakarta, for the success the conference. [end recording]

AFP on Documents

BK301007 Hong Kong AFP in English 0931 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 30 (AFP) -- Nonaligned countries were today set to call for control of information among the movement's members in a "Jakarta Appeal" to the media, winding up the first Nonaligned Information Ministers Conference on a "new order of information and communication." The plenary session of the conference was expected to approve the papers this afternoon, before the closing ceremony.

The Jakarta Appeal originally called only for increased cooperation for a more balanced information order, but, after a marathon debate into the early hours, it was boosted with an additional paragraph. The new clause called on media to "eschew tendentious reporting in all its manifestations and desist from propagating materials which directly or indirectly may prove detrimental or prejudicial to the interests" of any member country.

Western media, which was hammered on the first three days of the conference for "distorted" reporting, were urged in the joint declaration to "free themselves from dependence upon transnational newsagencies" and reorganize their own communications infrastructure inherited from the "colonial era."

Emphasizing the urgency of joint action, the ministers declared that dependence on the Western media constituted a "serious threat to the retention of their respective cultures and indigenous life-styles."

On the role of the press, the conference agreed that it should "serve to support development programmes and priorities of member countries."

The ministers, who agreed to strengthen cooperation with U.N. agencies, made an oblique reference to the United States' decision to withdraw from the U.N.'s educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

An originally strong-worded draft recommendation presented by Cuba speaking of "coercion and aggression," was amended after intense debate and lobbying by a number of countries including Indonesia.

The communique finally referred only to "pressures to force the U.N. body to submit to particular interests."

Cuban Information Minister Orlando Fundora earlier accused the United States of "black-mail" and "hypocrisy" in his speech to the 83 delegations which included only 58 of the 101 nonaligned countries and some 25 observers or guest delegations.

Dileep Padgoankar, a representative of UNESCO, which is guest at the conference, yesterday refuted charges of an anti-free press attitude at the agency.



The Intergovernmental Council (IGC), the permanent executive body of the conference, which was extended from 21 to 38 members, is to study a proposal to establish a fund for media development as part of the action programme, it was decided. The ministers, who recommended that the nonaligned countries "encourage" their mass media to increase news coverage "of and about member countries," also urged a strengthening of the Nonaligned News Agencies Pool (NANAP). The ministers stressed the need for the training of journalists and broadcasting personnel.

The Broadcasting Organizations of the Non-Aligned Countries (BONAC) should also work with the International Telecommunications Union and UNESCO to lower telecommunications tariff rates and pursue action for an equitable distribution of radio frequencies, the ministers recommended.

Indonesia has announced a 50 and 40 percent decrease in tariff rates for television and telex rates respectively for its newsagency.

#### Radio Marti Condemned

BK301319 Hong Kong AFP in English 1314 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Jakarta, Jan 30 (AFP) -- Nonaligned countries today called for control of information among the movement's members in a "Jakarta Appeal" to the media, winding up the first Nonaligned Information Ministers Conference on a "new order of information and communication."

The plenary session of the conference today approved all papers submitted by the commission which debated into the early hours today. The conference was closed by Indonesian Information Minister Harmoko.

The plenary session also adopted a Cuban resolution condemning the use of radio broadcasts by the U.S. based Radio Marti. The resolution, which did not mention the United States by name, demanded the "immediate termination of such broadcasts against Cuba and any other country."

The ministers also decided to have the conference's permanent executive body, the Intergovernmental Council, study a proposal to establish a fund for media development.

The next conference of nonaligned ministers of information will be held in Zimbabwe in 1986.

ABE FOCUSES ON TRADE, DEFENSE ISSUES IN TALKS

## Meets U.S. Leaders

OW310105 Tokyo KYODO in English 0050 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, Jan 30 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe met with U.S. Government leaders Monday affirming their efforts to seek an early settlement to the pending farm trade issue involving shipments of beef and oranges.

At the same time, Abe and Secretary of State George Shultz agreed in their 90-minute talks over lunch that it is important for North and South Korea to open a dialogue to discuss peace on the Korean peninsula.

The Foreign Minister, here on an eight-day official visit to the United States, conferred with Shultz, special U.S. Trade Representative William Brock and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige. He also met with members of the foreign relations committee of the House and Senate.

Republican Senator Jesse Helms was reported to have called for Japan's further efforts in improving its defense capability, citing opinion within U.S. Congress that Japan has not made enough endeavors to boost its defense power. Foreign Minister Abe said the Japanese Government has made its utmost efforts in increasing defense spending to 2.9 trillion yen (about 12.4 billion dollars) accounting for 0.99 percent of the gross national product and official development assistance although the government is in a difficult fiscal condition.

In separate meetings with Baldrige and Brock, Abe agreed with them to make further efforts in trying to reach a final accord on the beef and orange shipments. Both Brock and Baldrige were reported to have appreciated Abe's zeal for seeking a solution to the farm trade issue, in which the U.S. has been asking Japan to buy more American beef and oranges. Abe conferred with Vice President George Bush soon after his arrival in Washington and agreed to resolve the outstanding bilateral matters in two or three months.

Baldrige told Abe that the signing of a Japan-U.S. agreement on procurement of goods by the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation (NTT) was a concrete step forward in bilateral trade relations. The commerce secretary asked Abe that Japan allow the U.S. to have prior consultations concerning legislation covering the value added network (VAN) and computers. Abe expressed his agreement in general terms but told Baldrige to take up the matter with International Trade and Industry Minister Hikosaburo Okonogi, who is now in the United States.

Abe told Brock that the settlement of the farm trade issue is most important in relations between the two nations, adding that although it is difficult to resolve, both nations should strive to settle the matter. The issue must be settled, Brock said, but the beef and orange issue should not create a crack in fundamental Japan-U.S. relations.

Abe and Shultz devoted the bulk of their meeting to the discussion of international matters, including Korea, the Philippines, China and Lebanon. Abe said Japan would keep in close touch with the United States on the issue involving Korea, taking South Korea's position into account. The foreign minister expressed the hope that the Philippines and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) would reach agreement on ways to bail the Southeast Asian country out of its present financial straits.

He said Japan would be prepared to extend its helping assistance to the Philippines once the latter come to terms with IMF.

Abe and Shultz affirmed that both governments would contact each other on the results of the scheduled visits to Beijing by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in March and President Ronald Reagan in April. The foreign minister told Shultz that Japan would positively offer cooperation to reconstruction of Lebanon when peace is restored in that Middle Eastern country.

#### Holds Press Conference

OW310247 Tokyo KYODO in English 0235 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, Jan 30 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said here Monday a "way" has finally been found for a possible settlement to U.S. demand for increased Japanese purchase of American beef and oranges.

The foreign minister met reporters in a Washington hotel after completing a series of talks with U.S. Government leaders.

Saying he is neither optimistic nor pessimistic about the farm trade situation, Abe said "at last a way has been found for a settlement" of the beef and citrus fruit issue. Japan presently imports 30,800 tons of beef and 82,000 tons of oranges a year from the United States. Washington has been pressing Tokyo to buy more. Abe said Japan must try to resolve the issue even at the expense of undergoing some difficulty. He said he has an impression that if Japan shows its "best" efforts, the United States would respond with a comparable stance.

Abe indicated that the beef and orange import issue may be settled in talks between Shinjiro Yamamura, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and U.S. Special Trade Representative William Brock in late February in Washington, depending on the progress of coordination in Japan. The foreign minister said that in his talks with Vice President George Bush and other U.S. Government leaders, he had emphasized that a settlement could be made if both sides strive for it. He said there is still a wide gap between Japan and the United States, but added that concessions could be made. He stressed that he was not in Washington to negotiate for orange and beef imports. He said that figures were not brought up in his talks with the U.S. officials.

Asked what he meant by saying a way has been found for resolving the farm trade issue, Abe said: "I cannot say it clearly (but) I don't mean there is no way to settle it." He indicated that after his return to Tokyo, he would meet with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Toshio Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency and ruling Liberal-Democratic party members of the Diet (parliament) dealing with agricultural matters in order to arrive at an early settlement.

Abe said he believed he has obtained the U.S. understanding of Japan's efforts to increase defense spending. He said the United States was interested in Japan's endeavors to improve its defense capability, such as in the defense of sea lanes, rather than the amount the Tokyo government earmarked for military spending in fiscal 1984.

U.S. AGREES TO MEETING ON SOFTWARE LAW

OW310333 Tokyo KYODO in English 0306 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, Jan 30 KYODO -- Japan and the United States agreed Monday to hold an expert's meeting on a Japanese Government plan to enact a new law on computer software programs, with the first meeting to be held in Tokyo in mid-February, Japanese officials said.

The agreement came at a meeting held in Washington between International Trade and Industry Minister Hikosaburo Okonogi and U.S. Trade Representative William Brock. Okonogi arrived here Monday afternoon for a series of talks with U.S. Government leaders as well as attending a quadrilateral trade ministers meeting of Japan, the U.S., Canada and the European Community (EC) to be held in Islamorada, Florida, Thursday and Friday.

Brock, saying protectionist moves among American industries were growing in a U.S. presidential election year, asked Okonogi to open the Japanese market to greater foreign access to computer software programs and value-added network (VAN), a large-scale information network being planned by Japanese firms.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) is planning to legislate a law on computer software programs under which holders of "program" rights will be protected for 15 years while the U.S. has called for a longer period up to 75 years. The officials also quoted Brock as regretting the extremely small Japanese imports of American products in such structurally depressed fields as petrochemistry, fertilizer, aluminum and paper-pulp manufacturing.

While refusing to answer Brock's call for further tariff cuts and purchase of American-made communication satellites, Okonogi stressed Japan is not restricting imports from such American businesses and what the MITI has been doing is to reduce redundant producing facilities in Japan's depressed industries. But he agreed to continue an exchange of views with the U.S. at future meetings of the Japan-U.S. joint committee on industrial policy.

EC LEADER URGES LIFTING OF IMPORT DUTIES

OW300625 Tokyo KYODO in English 0559 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 30 KYODO -- European Communities (EC) Commission Vice President Wilhelm Haferkamp has urged Japan to lift import duties and rectify a gap in its trade with the Common Market, government officials said Monday. Haferkamp made the call in his letter to International Trade and Industry Minister Hikosaburo Okonogi.

The letter specifically demanded that Japan halt temporarily assessment of duties on all or part of its imports of finished products, advance to April tariff cuts scheduled for the next three years under the Tokyo round of multilateral trade negotiations, set up a target for imports of finished products and introduce effective measures to improve retail systems. Haferkamp is to make the demand formally during talks with Okonogi in Florida, the U.S., next week, the officials said.

Japan has decided to reduce tariffs on 1,280 manufactured and mining products on April 1, one year before schedule, and carry out another round of tariff cuts later in the next fiscal year depending on the moves of other advanced countries, they said.



OFFICIAL REJECTS CONSULTING ROK OVLR TV SATELLITE

OW301247 Tokyo KYODO in English 1136 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 30 KYODO -- A senior Japanese official Monday turned down a South Korean claim that Japan should have consulted with the South Korean Government on launching of a broadcast satellite last week.

"There was no need for such a prior consultation," said Koichiro Kamo, chief of the Radio Regulatory Bureau of the Posts and Telecommunications Ministry.

Kamo was commenting on concerns expressed by some South Korean newspapers that the satellite, Yuri-2a, could become a weapon of what they called "cultural aggression." The Korean papers have said Japan should have held prior consultations with Seoul because radio signals from the Japanese satellite are so powerful that the Korean people would be able to watch whatever TV programs are shown in Japan. Kamo told reporters the launching of Yuri-2a was in accordance with international agreements signed at the World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC), of which South Korea is also a member. Ministry officials said the member countries of WARC agreed to accept the "spill-over effect" of broadcast satellites.

Japan has taken some measures, including changing the shape of antennas attached to the satellite, to avoid the effect as much as possible, the officials said. They also said the radio waves transmitted from the Japanese satellite are so weak that residents in Seoul have to put up a large size antenna -- five to 10 meters in diameter -- to receive Japanese TV broadcasts.

Yuri-2a, launched Monday last week, was aimed at providing better TV service in outlying islands or remote mountainous regions across Japan. Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) is to begin TV broadcasting via the satellite in May, according to the officials.

CHINA AGREES TO BEEF UP BILATERAL AIR TRANSPORT

OW301007 Tokyo KYODO in English 0850 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 30 KYODO -- Japan and China have agreed to beef up bilateral air transport both in passengers and cargo from the next fiscal year starting April, the Transport Ministry said Monday. In announcing the recent Sino-Japanese aviation agreement worked out in Shanghai, the ministry said both sides agreed on a series of points to strengthen the air transport between the two countries and a start-up of an exclusive regular air cargo liner to meet growing demand. They agreed to set a new one-way weekly seat quota at 2,900-3,000 for each side, up 14-18 percent from fiscal 1983, with another 300 seats to be added between August and October, as well as increasing cargo transport by 45 percent (120 tons each way a week). Both sides expect a 10 percent rise in passenger transport in fiscal 1984 to about 450,000 people and a 53 percent jump in cargo to 16,400 tons for both ways. The two countries will meet again late this year.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCES FOREIGN ACCESS TO PRIVATE RADIO

OW310637 Tokyo KYODO in English 0626 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 31 KYODO -- In connection with its planned policy to allow the access of foreign companies to Japan's advanced information network, the Posts and Telecommunications Ministry has decided to allow them more access to private radio networks, a ministry official said Tuesday.

The official said the ministry, by amending the wireless technology act, will lift restrictions imposed on foreign or foreign capital companies to allow their entry into "overland moveable radio stations" such as car radios and pocket pagers. This is in line with the ministry's latest move to amend the current public telecommunications law and reorganize the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp. (NTT), a government monopoly of telephone service.

In its earlier move, the ministry has drawn up a policy to relax various restrictions on foreign capital companies in the field of so-called "value-added network" (VAN), a comprehensive network system linking up different types of enterprises.

#### MOVEMENT SURFACES TO FORM NEW LDP FACTION

OW310941 Tokyo KYODO in English 0913 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 31 KYODO -- A move surfaced Tuesday among lawmakers of the ruling Liberal-Democratic party (LDP) to form a new major intraparty faction.

A "preparatory meeting" for the group was set for Wednesday, but was later called off apparently because of its serious political implications, informed sources said. The group, if successfully created, will become the sixth major intraparty faction in the LDP -- a party often described as a loose coalition of factions.

The move was initiated by Kazuo Tamaki, member of the House of Representatives, the sources said. Tamaki is a lone wolf but powerful because of his intraparty body, called the Religions and Political Affairs Research Council. The sources said some 20 politicians from both upper and lower houses are expected to respond to Tamaki's call for organizing a new group. Among those are factionally non-aligned lawmakers, such as former lower house Speaker Hajima Fukuda, and six members of a minor group led by novelist-turned-politician Shintaro Ishihara.

The primary objective for the prospective group will be to secure a larger say in party affairs, notably personnel affairs, in the LDP, which is now controlled by the five major factions, the sources said. The big five are those led by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, and three former premiers -- Kakuei Tanaka, Takeo Fukuda, and Zenko Suzuki -- and one headed by Economic Planning Agency chief Toshio Komoto. If the group succeeds in making itself a political faction equipped with enough solidarity and strength, it will have a considerable influence on various aspects of party affairs, in particular the forthcoming election of a new LDP president in November. In the crucial election, Nakasone is certain to seek reelection as the president of the conservative party, a post carrying the premiership.

Behind the move to form the new faction lies the fact that the combined number of non-aligned politicians and the members of the Ishihara group was sharply reduced to 21 from 30 following the December general election. Some members retired and others failed to win re-election. As a result, the sources said, the voice of those "independent" politicians considerably declined within the party.

In the successive governments in the past, at least one Cabinet portfolio was allocated to non-faction members, but Nakasone failed to give any to them in his second administration inaugurated after the general election.



Some observers said, however, it is still uncertain whether the initiative of Tamaki will turn out to be a success. Some participating lawmakers are still hesitant to be labelled as members of the Tamaki faction, they said. A senior Diet member, who is sympathetic with the new move, said the grouping in the offing should not be a faction but a "sort of salon" to discuss party affairs.

#### LDP LEADER BACKS REVIEW OF DEFENSE SPENDING LIMIT

OW301243 Tokyo KYODO in English 1139 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 30 KYODO -- A top ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) leader Monday confirmed the need to review the current framework of Japan's defense budget to confine such expenditure within 1 percent of the gross national product (GNP).

Rokusuke Tanaka, secretary-general of LDP, said in an interview with KYODO News Service that he would start working to devise a new political or some other framework to replace the current "1 percent of GNP" scheme set for Japan's defense expenditures. In the government-proposed 1984 budget, defense spending was expected to reach 0.99 percent of the GNP.

Masayuki Fujio, chairman of the LDP Policy Affairs Research Council, and Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita have already manifested a plan to review the "1 percent of GNP" framework in connection with the proposed pay raise for government service workers in fiscal 1984. If the current "1 percent of GNP" ceiling is adhered to, a greater part of Japan's defense appropriation will be taken up by personnel expenditure. This is why a review of the current defense expenditure framework is advocated. In his interview, Tanaka virtually admitted that in reality it has become extremely difficult to contain defense expenditures within the "1 percent of GNP" framework. However, he stressed the need to set up a new framework to hold down defense expenditure in a bid to prevent Japan from growing into a great military power -- a cause for apprehension among Southeast Asian countries. Tanaka suggested the possibility of placing personnel expenses outside the framework as one way of getting around the problem.

In explaining why he will make greater efforts in reviewing the defense budget framework, Tanaka said that it is strange for Japan, which has grown into a great economic nation, to stick to the "1 percent of GNP" framework. Even Switzerland, a declared neutral, devotes 1.5 percent of its GNP to defense, while defense appropriations of most countries comprise 3 to 4 percent of their GNP, Tanaka said.

#### JSP EXPLAINS STAND ON SELF-DEFENSE FORCES

OW301301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1156 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 30 KYODO -- The Japan Socialist Party Monday killed in effect party leader Masashi Ishibashi's proposal to recognize the Self-Defense Forces [SDF] as "unconstitutional but legitimate."

The No 1 opposition party will instead put forth a proposition that "the Self-Defense Forces, which are unconstitutional, exist legally in line with law enacted by the Diet (parliament)." This modified proposition will be contained in the 1984 action plan to be debated at the party convention on February 27 and 28, party officials said. The action plan proposes a three-stage policy to realize an "unarmed, neutral Japan" which the JSP has long called for.

Under the plan, Japan will concentrate on antinuclear and disarmament campaigns in the first stage; scrap Japan-U.S. security arrangements and declare neutrality in the second; and disband the Self-Defense Forces and declare an "unarmed Japan" in the third stage. The Socialist Party will take legitimate procedures to reduce and the disband the Self-Defense Forces, an unconstitutional body which exists legally under the SDF law which was passed by the Diet, the action plan said.

The Japan Socialist Party, which holds 112 seats in the 511-member lower house, has long contended that the Self-Defense Forces are unconstitutional because the Constitution renounces the right for this country to maintain land, sea and air forces and other war potential. Ishibashi, the party's main advocate of an "unarmed, neutral Japan," changed his tune late last year and pushed ahead the proposal that the SDF are unconstitutional but legitimate. Ishibashi's initiative was understood by political analysts as an overture for a coalition government with middle-of-the-road parties. However, hard-liners in the JSP have resisted Ishibashi's proposal, which they called a contradictory concept giving rise to be facto recognition of the defense forces.

#### AUTOMAKER WINS LABOR APPROVAL TO BUILD CARS IN UK

OW301159 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Nissan Motor Company obtained labor's approval today on its plan to begin passenger car production in Great Britain. A memorandum will be signed with the British Government early next month, and production will begin in the fall of next year. According to the plan, final selection of the site from among several candidates will be made by this fall, followed by the beginning of construction of the plant with part of the cost shared by the British Government. The new plant will be producing 1,600 to 1,800 cc small passenger cars beginning in the fall of next year.

In the initial stage, production will be on a knock-down basis with parts supplied from Japan. The annual rate of production will start at over 20,000 cars, to be raised gradually. Production will be steadily localized with an increasing rate of local content and output will eventually be raised to 200,000 units a year. Nissan presented this plan to the Union today and obtained its approval. As a result, the company will sign a memorandum with the British Government early next month. It was 3 years ago that Nissan's idea of moving into Great Britain was made public. But the idea has had rough going partly because of opposition from the union, which feared that the huge investment required would pose a financial threat to Nissan. As a result, the company recently modified its plan to set annual production at a lower level, introduce a knock-down method, and reduce its share of the costs. After obtaining the British Government's approval to these modifications last December, the company began to conduct negotiations with the union on this revised plan. It is believed that the union has finally approved the plan because the company has been prudent in formulating its plan and has given assurances that it will hold full advance consultations with the union on important problems.

Nissan is the first Japanese automaker to operate in Britain. It plans to make its British plant a base of operation in the European market. Nissan's plan to operate in Britain once developed into a political issue, between Japan and Britain, with Prime Minister Thatcher making a personal appeal to Nissan leaders on the plan. In view of this MITI welcomes Nissan's decision. But if Japanese cars built in Britain are exported to other European countries, Japanese cars will eventually press European automakers hard. For that reason MITI feels that it is necessary, for the time being, to watch attentively how Italy and France react, where business recovery is not progressing smoothly.

YUN KI-CHONG GIVES REPORT ON STATE BUDGET TO SPA

SK280853 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Report by DPRK Finance Minister Yun Ki-chong on the account of the implementation of the state budget for 1983 and on the state budget for 1984 at the meeting of the 2d day of the Third Session of the Seventh SPA held on 26 January -- recorded]

[Text] Comrade deputies, we are gathered here to discuss the account of the implementation of the state budget for last year and the state budget for this year under overwhelming circumstances in which all the people throughout the country are bringing about a new upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction to achieve the militant task set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the eighth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee and in his New Year speech, and in which we are greeting a new [word indistinct] of the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. All the workers throughout the country, including the working class of the coal industrial sector, who have taken charge of making a breakthrough in the primary industrial sector, and construction workers on the five district fronts, have fiercely fanned the flames of creating the speed of the 1980's on all the battlegrounds of socialist construction since the outset of the new year with endless loyalty to the party and the leader and with a high revolutionary passion. They are daily performing new miracles and are bringing about innovations.

Thanks to the devoted labor struggle of our people to successfully achieve the goal of the Second 7-Year Plan and to implement the magnificent prospective plan for socialist construction, all the sectors of the people's economy, including industry and agriculture, have rapidly developed, and the country's economic might has been further strengthened. [applause]

The new proposal for peacefully solving the Korean question advanced at a joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee and the SPA Standing Committee has won unanimous support from all the Korean people and has roused a great reaction among many peoples of the world.

Based on the success we have already attained in the revolution and construction, we should successfully implement the plan of the people's economy and the state budget for this year, should vigorously accelerate socialist construction as a whole, and should further expedite the cause of the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. [applause]

Entrusted by the government of the republic, I would like to make a report on the account of the implementation of the state budget for 1983 and on the state budget for 1984.

Comrade deputies, 1983 was a fruitful year of struggle in which our people made great progress in the revolutionary struggle and in construction work, and was a historic one in which we once again demonstrated the might of our republic.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The year 1983 was a significant one in which great progress was made in the struggle of our people to build socialism.

Last year our people splendidly commemorated the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic as a great political festival amid the enthusiastic applause of the people of the world.



Through this felicitous function, we demonstrated our invincible strength -- one firmly united around the party and the leader -- and the superiority of the socialist system of our country, and more firmly solidified the might of the republic. [applause]

Thanks to the energetic external activities carried out by the great leader and our party, the traditional friendship and solidarity with fraternal socialist countries developed last year to a new, higher stage; the international position of the republic was further enhanced; and the international solidarity of our revolution was further strengthened. [applause]

Despite his busy schedule in leading the overall work of the revolution and construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song took epochal measures to achieve goals in the non-ferrous metal, steel, coal, power, cement, chemical, and fiber areas and for improving railway transportation work by convening a series of important meetings and consultative meetings, including the meeting of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and the plenary meeting of the party Central Committee, and by personally giving on-the-spot guidance to plants and enterprises in various areas, including the Kim Chaek, Tanchon, Songrim, and Kangson Districts. Thus, he opened a solid prospect for achieving the 10-point prospective goal for socialist economic construction in the 1980's set forth at the sixth party congress. [applause]

By setting forth a policy for new political and ideological work to meet the practical requirements of the development of the revolution and by helping vigorously to carry out the movement to follow and learn from heroes of films, our party last year made the society overflow with the revolutionary spirit of devoting everything to the struggle for the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the people and made the flames of creating the speed of the 1980's spread more fiercely. [applause]

Because our heroic working class and all the workers brought about a great upsurge last year on all fronts of socialist construction with boundless loyalty to the party and the leader and with a high revolutionary passion, productivity increased greatly in various sectors of the people's economy; production developed rapidly; and the foundation for a self-reliant socialist national economy was solidified more firmly. [applause]

With the strengthening of the country's economic foundation and the rapid development of all sectors of the people's economy, the state budget for last year was implemented successfully. Last year's state budgetary revenue amounted to 24,3836 billion won, overfulfilling the plan by 0.2 percent. Thanks to the correct policy of our party and the government of the republic for the socialist state budget to increase the sources of revenue to meet a people-minded nature, and thanks to their positive measures, last year's state budgetary revenue increased by 7.7 percent as compared with 1982.

This state budgetary outlay last year was 24,0186 billion won, or 98.7 percent of the estimated amount, an increase of 8.2 percent over 1982. Thus, last year's budget smoothly appropriated the huge sum of funds for economic and defense construction and for improving the people's living standard, and the account was successfully settled, with 365 million won in the black. [applause]

This clearly shows the justness and great vitality of the chuche-type financial policy of the WPK and the government of the republic, which have continuously increased financial revenue to meet the people-minded nature of the state budget by mobilizing the creative power of our people and the country's potential, and the matchlessly solid nature of the state budget of our country, which is based on a self-reliant socialist national economy. [applause]

Last year, the 10th anniversary of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's setting forth of a policy on the local budgetary system, the local budget, which occupied an important position in the state budget, was successfully implemented.

Local budgetary revenue increased by 2.4 times during the past 10 years, from when the policy on the local budgetary system was first implemented. All the provinces, cities, and counties contributed 8.47585 billion won of funds to the national budget after smoothly meeting the disbursement of the huge sum of funds with their own revenue for accelerating economic and cultural construction in local areas and for improving the people's living standard. The huge sum of funds that local areas contributed to the country through earnings greatly contributed to strengthening the country's financial foundation and to accelerating socialist construction as a whole.

The successful implementation of the local budget was the proud fruition of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's setting forth of a unique policy on the local budgetary system and of his wise leadership of the correct implementation of this policy in all local areas. This clearly proves the superiority and great vitality of the local budgetary system of our country. [applause]

As a result of the rapid increase of the country's financial revenue, the finances of our country last year firmly guaranteed, financially, the smooth implementation of various policies of our party and the government of the republic for accelerating socialist economic and cultural construction and for improving the people's living standard.

According to the policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the government of the republic last year increased the appropriation of funds to the people's economy by 9.1 percent over 1982 to rapidly develop the people's economy as a whole, including the extractive and metal industries.

Above all, the government of the republic greatly increased investment in the extractive industry and concentrated on developing the coal and mining industries. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a militant task of epochally increasing coal production by focusing investment in the Anju District coal mining complex, the lifeline of the industry of our country.

Upholding the instruction of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, coal miners and coal mine construction workers in Anju attained an innovative success in developing Changdong, Sosa, and Soho collieries by showing high loyalty and the spirit of devotion to the party and the leader while greatly rebuilding and expanding existing coal mines and introducing modern coal mining equipment. Thus, they increased the capacity of coal production by 1.6 times in 1 year. [applause]

To implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's plan for increasing coal production, our party equipped mining equipment production bases last year with modern equipment by appropriating huge sum of funds and supplied highly efficient mining and work face equipment and small tools to many collieries, including coal mines in the Tokto District. Thus, it laid firm material and technical foundation for rapidly increasing coal production. [applause]

One of the most important successes attained in the extractive industrial sector was a decisive advance in the struggle to achieve the goal of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals. [applause]

To implement the decision of the historic Hamhung plenary meeting of the party Central Committee, the government of the republic increased investment in the mining industrial sector last year by 1.4 times over the previous year; greatly rebuilt and expanded nonferrous mines and developed new mines in the Tanchon District, Yanggang Province, and other areas; and vigorously forged ahead with the construction of refineries.

Under the leadership of the party, our heroic working class and construction workers performed miracles in inaugurating the largest, modern ore dressing plant No 3 with an annual capacity of 10 million tons of nonferrous metals, by vigorously accelerating the work of rebuilding and expanding the Komdok Mining Industrial Complex and in completing in 1 year the vast construction work of building vertical shafts and enlarging the hauling system.

The magnificent No 3 ore dressing plant which we successfully built in Komdok in the short time of 1 year with our own strength and equipment is a great product of the speed of the 1980's -- a new advanced speed of socialist construction created by our party. This dressing site demonstrates the inexhaustible creative power of our working class and the might of the chuche-type industry of our country. [applause]

By successfully carrying out the work of rebuilding and expanding large mines in the Tanchon District in addition to the construction of the No 2 ore dressing plant at the Sangyong mine, with a capacity of 2.8 million tons, and of a long-distance conveyor belt, we increased the capacity to produce gold by over three times in this district along. At the same time, by building a 130-meter-long cableway and an over 2,000-meter-long long-distance conveyor belt at the 5 March Chungyon mine, and by completing the construction of ore dressing sites at many mines, we developed an ore dressing capacity of over 15 million tons and a hauling capacity of over 30 million tons a year.

In the nonferrous metal smelting sector, production capacity greatly increased at refineries, including the Nampo and Munpyong refineries. The construction work at the Tanchon refinery vigorously forged ahead. Modern refineries, including the 216th refinery and the second Hungnam refinery, were built.

The effort to implement the decision of the Hamhung plenary meeting of the party Central Committee resulted in the incomparable expansion and strengthening of bases for the production of nonferrous metals, such as the mining, dressing, refining, and processing of these metals, increasing by several times the production of nonferrous metals, including gold, lead and zinc, and opening a bright prospect for achieving the goal of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals ahead of schedule. [applause]

A great change took place in mining the inexhaustible deposit of magnesite in our country and in producing magnesite clinker.

Thanks to the devoted labor struggle of the warriors of the People's Army, the work of laying a railway between Taehung and Hungkol was carried out successfully paving the way toward large-scale mining of the rich deposit of good quality magnesite in the Tae Taehung pit. With the reconstruction and expansion of refractory plants, the production of refractory goods increased, and the quality of these improved greatly.

Last year, great success was won in the metallurgical industry sector. Even amid his busy hours last year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance at the Hwanghae Iron Complex, Kangson Steel Complex, and Chongjin Steel Works, and clearly indicated the direction and methods for the chuche-orientation of the metallurgical industry by holding many important meetings, thus wisely leading the struggle to achieve this. [Applause]

In order to thoroughly implement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings, the government of the republic last year supplied the metallurgical industry with an enormous sum, which is 1.5 times greater than the amount in 1982.



The working class and construction workers of the metallurgical industry sector last year built the large-size steel furnace in the Chongjin Steel Works and successfully carried out the construction project of the iron workshop in the (Tongchok) Iron Works. They actively accelerated the reconstruction and expansion of the existing metallurgical plants and contributed to increasing the production of iron and steel materials by building more new metallurgical furnaces, using the fuel of our country.

Upholding the teachings of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the chuche-orientation of the metallurgical industry, our scientists and technicians, who are endlessly loyal to the party and the revolution, opened up the prospect of realizing the chuche-orientation of the metallurgical industry and achieving the goal of 15 million tons of steel by completing the research work on our own iron production methods for the first time in the history of metallurgy, under the party's guidance and by extensively introducing this method in production. [applause]

The research on and introduction of the iron production method based on the fuel of our country are precious results of the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, doing his utmost for the chuche-orientation of the metallurgical industry for a long time and confidently leading our functionaries, scientists, and technicians in implementing the party's line for the chuche-orientation. They are also a proud victory opening a bright future for the development of the metallurgical industry of our country. [applause]

Last year the government of the republic appropriated a large amount of funds for the reconstruction and extension of factories and enterprises and the building of new ones in the power, chemical, machine-building, building-materials and light industry sectors, while further increasing production by properly utilizing the existing production bases.

Thanks to the devoted labor struggle of the soldiers of our heroic People's Army and the builders of power plants, the Ponghwa lockgate on the Taedong River was excellently built last year. Thus another lockgate power plant was built. Following this, the construction of the Taedong River power plant, with a 200,000-kilowatt generating capacity, was completed and began operation.

The expansion of the existing thermal power plants and construction of the Chongjin Thermal Power Plant were carried out successfully. The nation's power base was further consolidated by completing the construction of more than 20 new small and medium-sized power plants in various areas. Thus, power production was further increased. [applause]

Last year, the second-step construction project of the 18 September Plant, Nagwon Machine Plant and (Salyodo) (?Machine) Workshop was completed. In addition, many plants were reconstructed and expanded and new plants were built.

The foundations of local industry, along with those of centrally-run industry, were strengthened still further.

Last year, we newly brought about some 400 small and medium-sized chemical plants, subplants, workshops, and work teams in the local areas by upholding the party's policy for rapid developing industry and discovering and mobilizing internal reserves and potentials.

We had the foundations for increasing the production of basic chemical materials and various chemical products. Furthermore, we built small and medium-sized cement plants, oil plants, and food processing plants, thus strengthening the local building-material base and local light industry base.

Our working class and builders vigorously carried out capital construction to strengthen the foundations of the national economy by highly demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance for arduous struggle.

Thus, grand monumental structures were erected in many parts of the country, and 2,199 construction projects were completed in the industrial sector alone, making last year a significant one with brilliant successes in construction. [applause]

Last year, the *chuche* nature and independence of industry were further strengthened and its structure further perfected as a result of the large sum of state funds directed into the industrial sector and as a result of the vigorous basic construction drive. Thus, our industry was further strengthened and developed into a mighty, *chuche*-type industry based on modern technology.

These proud successes attained in the industrial sector last year were a brilliant victory won by the *chuche*-type construction line that was advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and were a demonstration of the heroic spirit and boundless, creative ability of our working class, which is vigorously advancing to create the speed of the 1980's by upholding the party's appeal. [applause]

Last year, great successes were made in the agricultural sector with the vigorous support of industry. [applause]

In order to implement the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on attaining the targets of agricultural products before the 10-long-range targets in socialist economic construction, the government of the republic invested a larger sum of money in the agricultural sector last year than in the previous year, and the technical revolution in the agricultural sector and agricultural construction were carried out vigorously.

The irrigation builders and agricultural workers brilliantly completed the construction of 14 reservoirs, including those in Songnas, Changdok, and Yongang, which will supply water to areas in the northern Yalu River basin. With the completion of the irrigation projects, the large and small reservoirs from Ulljol and Unchon to Yonan and Kaechon formed various waterways reaching some 1,000 ri connecting [words indistinct]. With the completion of construction of 35 new water pumping sites, the irrigation system of the country was further improved.

At the same time, we expanded the cultivated area by vigorously waging the work of cultivating new lands as a mass movement, upholding the party's appeal.

Last year, the state sent many modern agricultural machines of various kinds to farms, including tractors, rice transplanting machines, and threshing machines, by using the huge sum of money, and smoothly supplied chemical fertilizers and agricultural medicines, thus effecting a great advance in achieving the extensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy.

Thanks to the active measures of our party and the government of the republic last year, the three revolutions -- ideological, technical, and cultural -- were carried out vigorously on farms. Thus, a new turning point was effected in the ideological and spiritual traits of agricultural workers, and the agricultural positions of the socialist farms were further consolidated.

Based on the material and technical foundation of the rural economic sector, which had daily expanded and been strengthened, all the agricultural workers and the supporters of rural areas once again reaped a bumper harvest last year by carrying out farm work in a scientific and technical manner to meet the requirements of the *chuche* farming method, overcoming unfavorable weather conditions.

This success attained in the rural economic sector shows the matchless superiority of the socialist rural economic system of our country developed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and opens a bright prospect for achieving the goal of the 15 million tons of grains ahead of schedule. [applause]

Last year the government of the republic appropriated funds equivalent to 1.4 times the funds of the previous year to developing the transportation sector. Despite very unfavorable working conditions, our young railway construction workers accelerated the construction of railways linking the eastern and western sectors of the country in the northern region by vigorously forging ahead with the construction of new railways with a youthful burning passion and with the spirit of devotion, completed the construction of the incoming line of the railway between Namdokchon and Tongnam and the electrification of the railway between Chongnam and Namdong, and electrified branch lines. At the same time, they successfully carried out the work of rebuilding and expanding the 4 June rolling stock and the 6 July railway plants to increase the capacity of the production of freight cars by 1.6 times and attained an innovative success in the production of electric locomotives, freight cars, and coaches. Thus, they made great progress in increasing the transportation of cargo, in developing railways, and in improving the transportation of passengers.

To successfully perform the four great tasks of remodelling nature assigned by the great leader, the government last year appropriated a huge sum of funds to great construction work. Having participated in the construction of the Nampo lockgate, which will tower as the great monument of the era of the Workers' Party, the soldiers of the People's Army and construction workers completed the work of blocking over 2,000 meters of raging sea by vigorously and boldly accelerating their construction work using the chuche-type construction method delineated by our party. Thus, they attained a decisive success that will enable them to complete this magnificent construction work ahead of schedule by overcoming the most difficult stage of building the lockgate. [applause]

Having taken charge of the great work of remodelling nature -- the work of expanding the national territory and of changing the appearance of the country -- tideland construction workers linked over 100 islands on the West Sea to the mainland and turned the broad tideland into a fertile land by vigorously building dams everywhere and by accelerating the construction of internal systems on reclaimed tideland.

By participating in the construction of the Taechon power plant, upholding the chuche-type policy of exploiting water resources set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, power plant construction workers last year successfully carried out the work of digging several kilometer-long tunnels, of building dams and of installing facilities through devoted labor struggles.

Thanks to the wise leadership of our party, thanks to vigorous support throughout the country, and thanks to the heroic struggle of our construction workers, the work of remodelling nature -- our long-cherished desire -- was successfully carried out with the result that a magnificent, towering lockgate was built on the sea, barren tideland was turned into fertile land, and our fatherland was converted into a beautiful, comfortable paradise. [applause]

To firmly safeguard the security of the fatherland and the revolutionary gains, the government of the republic last year appropriated a considerable sum of funds [ungdanghan chagum] from the state budget to financially and smoothly support the struggle to thoroughly implement the military line of self-defense of our party and to further strengthen the country's defense power. [applause]



Last year a great success was also achieved in socialist cultural construction and in improving the material and cultural welfare of the people.

Last year the government of the republic disbursed 4.8 percent more money for social and cultural measures than in the previous year. The government of the republic appropriated a huge sum of state funds for scientific research projects in order to develop science and to accelerate the technical revolution.

Having given on-the-spot guidance for the Academy of Sciences' work last year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song once again elucidated directions for the development of our country's scientific technology, set up important measures designed to establish more scientific research institutes and to strengthen the material and technical foundations for scientific research projects, and gave warm parental consideration to the scientists.

Endlessly encouraged by the great leader's on-the-spot guidance and the great considerations shown them, our scientists and technicians last year introduced more than 53,000 scientific inventions and valuable technical innovations in production in the industrial sector alone through strengthened creative cooperation with the workers, and greatly contributed to making the national economy chuche-oriented, making it science-oriented and modernizing it, while accelerating technical revolutions. [applause]

By increasing educational expenditures by 4.7 percent compared with 1982, the state carried out the thesis on socialist education put forth by the great leader more superbly.

Thanks to our party, a modern plastic pencil factory capable of meeting the demand of all students throughout the country was built last year, the production of teaching aids and other school items was increased considerably, and construction of schools was briskly undertaken in many towns and rural areas. As a result, material and technical foundations for the educational work have been further strengthened. [applause]

With the construction of more factory colleges and regular colleges, the higher educational system for student-workers, along with the regular system of higher education, was further strengthened. As a result, all the members of workshops and working units were collectively included in the higher educational system and the work of reeducating the technicians who are learning on the spot and working on production sites has been launched broadly. This is a valuable success made in implementing the program of making society into intellectuals. [applause]

Thanks to a huge state investment sum last year, the modern, well-equipped Hamhung theater, with 2,000 seats, was built wonderfully and a large number of modern cultural facilities were newly built, including the juvenile corps camp site at [word indistinct].

Under the energetic guidance of our party in particular, our writers and artists created fine films, including "Rhododendron," "The County Party Chief Secretary," "The Year of Great Change," "Breaking Through Trials," and "Loyal Heart" and many other literary and art works of high ideological and artistic value, contributing greatly to rearing the working people to be communist revolutionaries sacrificing themselves for the party and leader, for the fatherland and people, as did the protagonists of the films. [applause]

The government of the republic increased last year's state budgetary spending on public health services by 5.4 percent compared with the previous year for the purpose of protecting and improving the people's health. As a result, county people's hospitals were newly built last year in (Hyangsan), (Posong), Tongchon, and Panmun Counties, along with more than 50 new hospitals and clinics, and the production of medical appliances increased and many modern medical facilities were provided. As a result, medical services for the working people have improved greatly.

With the intention of making the cities and rural communities better and to build more modern dwellings for the working people, the government of the republic allocated a great deal of funds to housing construction last year.

Thanks to our party, last year the Chungsong Bridge, spanning to Taedong River, was built, the Mangyongdae Fun Fair was largely extended, new modern houses for several thousand families were built in Munsu Street, and the second-stage project of Changgwang Street was pushed forward successfully. As a result, Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, has taken on more magnificent looks. [applause]

Also, with a large number of dwelling houses built in Hamhung, Wonsan, Chongjin, and Tanchon Cities, new streets came into existence, many more wonderful dwelling houses were built for the working people, including the construction of communist villages in the south of Sinuiju, Yonha-ri of Uiju County and (Tongin-ri) of Undok County, and streets and villages have taken on more beautiful looks.

Last year, the state also spent a large sum of money to carry on the various popular measures which our country had already started enforcing, so that our working people received great benefits from the state.

It is entirely thanks to the warm love and parental consideration for the people shown by the great leader, who, assuming the promotion of public welfare as the supreme principle in party and state activity, derives unlimited pleasure from the happy life our people lead and spares nothing for the people's happiness, that our people today enjoy a happy life with nothing to worry about. [applause]

Our party, which always pays a great deal of concern to the country's economic construction and people's livelihood, saw to it that the important and urgent problems arising in developing the national economy and in improving the people's living were solved successfully and that state affairs and the people's living are run and managed more affluently, without difficulty, by unsparingly spending a large sum of funds last year, too. [applause]

This was an important element which has enabled the country to successfully execute last year's national economic plans and state budget. [applause]

Indeed, faithfully following the instructions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the policy of our party, our people further strengthened the economic foundations last year by their heroic struggle to achieve the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction and hasten the country's independent reunification and fortified our revolutionary base more firmly. [applause]

All these proud successes achieved in socialist economic construction and in the implementation of the state budget last year are the brilliant results of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who put forward a correct policy at every period of the revolution and construction and always leads our people to victory and glory with his unusual intelligence and scientific insight. [applause]

Comrade deputies, this year our people face an honorable task of fulfilling the goals of the Second 7-Year Plan and of achieving an epochal advance in fulfilling the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction of the 1980's by energetically hastening socialist economic construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The central task of this year's socialist economic construction is to energetically hasten the basic construction on the five district fronts, to fully operate all the plants and enterprises, and to further improve the people's living conditions.

By brilliantly implementing the militant tasks set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, this year we should step up forcefully the vast construction assignments on the five district fronts, normalize production on a high level and bring about epochal progress in improving the people's standard of living. [applause]

This year's state budget has been compiled with so correctly as to lend satisfactory financial guarantee to the struggle designed to create a new change in the economic construction by thoroughly implementing the central task of socialist economic construction put forth by the great leader.

The scale of revenue and expenditure for this year is envisaged to stand at 26,236,700,000 won respectively.

As production is rapidly developing all sectors of the national economy and as the internal reserves of the national economy have increased much more, the state budgetary revenue for this year is expected to increase by 7.6 percent. As the state budgetary revenue is rapidly growing, the state budgetary expenditure for this year will be augmented by 9.2 percent more than last year.

With a view to smoothly attaining the tasks of socialist economic construction set forth by our party, this year the government of the republic will increase the outflow for the national economy by 9.8 percent compared with last year.

Coal is food for industry, and only when we put precedence on the production of coal over all other things can all sectors of the national economy normalize production.

In order to thoroughly implement the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings to concentrate efforts in the coal industrial sector, this year the state intends to increase the investments for the coal industry by 34 percent over last year.

This year, too, the state will build many more new pits, including vertical shafts, by concentrating investment in the coal mines of Anju District with rich deposits and favorable conditions for mining and by amply supplying them with modern equipment and facilities such as general coal cutting machines, large-scale winches, and conveyor belts, so as to decisively increase coal production.

At the same time, this year the large-scale coal mines in the western districts, including the Anju, Sunchon and Kangdong Districts, and those in the northern districts will be reconstructed and expanded in a big way, and stripping and heading excavation will advance to secure sufficient coalfields. At the same time, the entire country will launch positive work for assisting the coal mines.

This year, the working class of the coal industrial sector will uphold the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction that increasing coal production is of prime importance.



It will also demonstrate the masses' heroism and effect a new upsurge in coal production with the strong backing of the whole country, and will repay the party's high confidence and expectations with shining labor success. [applause]

The government of the republic is envisaging investing a large amount of funds in the nonferrous metals industry sector this year to rapidly increase the production of nonferrous metals and to develop the processing of nonferrous metals. This year, the mining sector will place continuous emphasis on the Komdok general mining complex, and by increasing its mining capacity and drastically increasing the mining of ore, it will keep the newly constructed No 3 ore dressing plant in full operation, will accelerate the construction of the pits of the mines in Yanggang Province and of other existing mines, as well as the construction work of expanding ore dressing plants, and will actively develop new mines. At the same time, it will accelerate the construction of Tanchon Smeltery to complete it quickly, and by vigorously pushing ahead with the capacity expansion projects of (?Munpyong) smeltery and [name indistinct] smeltery and other existing smelteries, it will further increase the production of nonferrous metals, and will strengthen the nonferrous metal processing bases to develop the processing facilities in proportion to the increasing production of nonferrous metals, in order to sufficiently meet the increasing demand of the people's economy for nonferrous metal products and to further increase exports.

This year, the government of the republic is envisaging allocating a large amount of funds for the power industrial sector, which have been increased by 22 percent over the previous year, to rapidly increase the production of electricity, the basic energy source of production. The power industrial sector will keep the existing power generation facilities in full operation to increase the production of electricity to the maximum, will increase the generators and [word indistinct] of Pukchang thermal power plant and Pyongyang thermal power plant, accelerate the construction of (?Iwon) power plant, Taechon power plant, and Chongjin thermal power plant, thereby enabling their early operation, and will construct new large-scale power plants. In particular, at the direct proposal of our party, the construction of the modern Anju thermal power plant, which has epochal significance in the construction of our country's energy base, will be initiated this year. [applause]

Along with the construction of large-scale power plants, the construction of medium- and small-scale power plants will be pushed ahead actively. In order to reduce the loss of electricity in the course of supply, additional large-scale transformer facilities will be installed in many transformer stations, including the Kangson and Nampo transformer stations, and distribution wires will be repaired and reinforced to further expand and strengthen the country's energy base and to further increase power production.

The government of the republic will place great emphasis on the development of the processing industrial sector including metal, machinery, and construction materials industries, as well as on strengthening the self-supplied fuel, materials, and energy bases. This year, to further strengthen the chuche nature and self-reliance of the metals industry and to rapidly increase the production of steel products, the state will allocate a large amount of funds to the metals industrial sector, increased by 31 percent over last year.

The metal industrial sector will place emphasis on the construction of Chongjin and Nampo Districts and will accelerate the expansion projects of the Kim Chaek Iron Works and the Kangson steel complex. It will also scale a metallurgic height using our country's fuel to provide a strong chuche-type metallurgic and steel base, and by newly constructing additional modern secondary metal processing plants, including carbon steel plate plants and [word indistinct] steel plate plants, it will further complete the [words indistinct] of our country's metal industry.

The working class and the constructors in the metal industrial sector, who are endlessly loyal to the party, will wage a heroic labor struggle this year, will successfully carry on the vast-scale construction projects, and will further strengthen the metal industry's chuche nature and self-reliance, thereby actively increasing the production of steel products and metal processing products, to further strengthen the country's economic might and to satisfactorily meet the increasing demand for steel products of the people's economy. [applause]

The machinery and the construction materials industrial sectors will concentrate their efforts on the production and supply of construction equipment and plant facilities, cement, and other construction materials necessary for the construction of the five district fronts and the nature-remaking projects this year. The machinery industrial sector will repair and reinforce the existing machinery plants and keep them in full operation, and will further increase the production of mining facilities, plant machinery, plant facilities necessary for the modern plants to be newly constructed and for the nature-remaking projects, and other modern machinery facilities to successfully carry out the construction of the five district fronts and the nature-remaking projects and to actively realize the modeling of the people's economy on the chuche idea, as well as its modernization.

The construction materials industrial sector will normalize the production at the cement plants, install more [words indistinct] at the 8 February cement plant and (Sumori) cement plant to further increase production of cement, to satisfactorily meet the increasing demand for [word indistinct], metal tools, [word indistinct], and chemical construction materials, and to produce fire bricks and magnesia [word indistinct] of good quality in large quantities.

This year, the chuche-type fuel, materials, and energy bases will be strengthened and heavy industry will be further developed, and the country's base for a self-reliant national economy will be further strengthened, an epochal advance will be made in realizing the 10 long-range objectives, and our heavy industry, as a promising heavy industry with a stronger chuche nature and self-reliance, will firmly guarantee a rapid development in the overall people's economy, and better contribute to enhancing the people's living. [applause]

To successfully guarantee the arduous struggle of socialist construction this year, we should firmly give priority to transportation, the forerunner of the people's economy. This year the government of the republic plans to appropriate far greater funds to the transportation sector than in previous years in order to rapidly develop transportation to meet the requirements of the high stage of socialist economic construction and to smoothly meet the increasing demand of the people's economy for transportation. This year the transportation sector will increase the capacity of railroad transportation by increasing the production of electric locomotives and freight cars; by reinforcing railroads with heavy rails and concrete ties; by electrifying various sections, including the section between Sepo and Pyongyang; and by continuously accelerating the construction of double tracks in sections that carry great quantities of goods. The transportation sector will further develop road and water transportation.

Upholding the instructions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the functionaries of the transportation sector will smoothly meet the increasing demand of the people's economy for transportation by more thoroughly implementing the three grand transportation policies and the three-way transportation policy of the party, by improving the organization and command of transportation, and by vigorously carrying out the 5.18 [18th plenum of the 5th WPK Central Committee, held in June 1979] no accident, on-time, traction-standard-surpassing movement. [applause]

The continuous improvement of the people's standard of living is the supreme principle of the activities of our party and government, and is one of the central tasks of socialist economic construction for this year.

Having opened the bright road of achieving the goal of 15 million tons of grains, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song convened the plenary meeting of the party Central Committee last year and opened a bright prospect for achieving the goal in the chemical field and the goal of 1.5 billion meters of textiles ahead of schedule, and for completely solving the question of clothing for the people. [applause]

In order to thoroughly implement the policy of our party to epochally improve the people's standard of living within [words indistinct], the government of the republic will appropriate a huge amount of funds to developing light, chemical, and fishing industries and the rural economic sector, to building residential houses on a large scale, and to implementing new popular policies.

The light industry sector will raise the people's material and cultural lives to a higher level by operating light industry plants in the central and local areas and textile and corn processing plants at full capacity; by greatly increasing the production of textiles through the building of textile plants; by producing greater quantities of various daily necessities and foods such as knit wear, shoes, household goods, oil, sugar, and cakes, and by improving the quality of goods.

The chemical industry sector will increase the production of chemical goods such as chemical fibers, synthetic resins, chemical fertilizer, and pest control agents by concentrating on the construction of the large vinalon plant in Sinchon with a capacity of 100,000 tons, by accelerating the work of expanding existing chemical plants, and by operating all chemical plants at full capacity.

This year, the fishery sector will positively carry out fishing operations by establishing a scientific fishery system, by modernizing fishing boats and equipment, and by combining deep and shallow water fisheries. It will smoothly solve questions concerning the people's diet by bringing about a great change in the processing of fish.

This year marks the significant 20th anniversary of the publication of a thesis on the question of socialist rural areas in our country by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. With the setting forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song of the magnificent program for building socialist rural areas and with his wise leadership of the struggle to implement this program, a great change took place in our rural areas, which were once backward, and these areas turned into affluent, civilized, socialist rural areas. [applause]

As a result of the vigorous conduct of the three revolutions -- ideological, technical, and cultural -- in rural areas under the resplendent ray of the thesis on rural areas, as a result of the strengthening of the guidance of peasants by the working class, as a result of industry's assistance to agriculture, and as a result of support for rural areas by the cities, a basic change has taken place in the ideological and spiritual features and lifestyle of agricultural workers. In addition, the material and technical foundations of the rural economic sector have been matchlessly strengthened, and the appearance of our rural areas has completely changed. [applause]

Significantly, this year the government of the republic will appropriate a large amount of funds from the state budget to the rural economic sector to financially guarantee the further solidification and development of the socialist rural economic system and to bring about a new upsurge in agricultural production.

This year, tideland reclamation and agricultural workers will vigorously forge ahead with tideland reclamation and will further expand the area of reclaimed land by reclaiming more land throughout the country through a mass movement.



This year, the government of the republic will raise the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economic sector to a higher level by supplying a greater number of modern farming machines, such as tractors and rice picking, transplanting, and harvesting equipment, and by supplying chemical fertilizer and pest control agents to rural areas.

This year, the rural economic sector will further increase the production of meat and eggs by solving questions concerning fodder for livestock and by operating existing chicken, duck, and pig farms at full capacity.

All agricultural workers and supporters will surely achieve the goal of 10 million tons of grains by effectively carrying out farm work in a scientific and technical manner in accordance with the requirements of the chuche farming method with a sense of honor and responsibility to the country's rice chest. They will, once again, bring about a new change in the overall sector of agricultural production, including the production of meat, eggs, vegetables, and fruit. Thus, they will fully demonstrate the great vitality of the thesis on rural areas. [applause]

This year, the government of the republic will invest a large amount of funds in the construction of houses for 180,000 families in both urban and rural areas. By satisfactorily repairing existing residential houses, it will more smoothly solve housing questions for workers. It will expand service network systems and will further improve the circulation of commercial goods.

A new change will be brought about this year in improving the material and cultural lives of our people by epochally increasing the production of consumer goods by carrying out a light industry revolution, by further developing the rural economic sector and the fishery industry, by large-scale building of residential houses, and by improving and strengthening service work for the people. [applause]

This year, the government of the republic plans to increase the outlay of funds for social and cultural measures by 108.4 percent over the previous year so that it can vigorously forge ahead with the cultural revolution.

Of expenditures for social and cultural measures, that for educational work and public health will increase 109 percent, and that for cultural work 108.3 percent. Thus, education, science, national culture, and public health work will further develop by successfully operating schools at all levels, training agencies, and scientific research bases, by more satisfactorily maintaining cultural, public health, and sports facilities, and by thoroughly implementing the party's policy for preventive medicine.

Thanks to the kind consideration shown by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to compatriots in Japan, this year the government of republic will donate a huge amount of funds as aid funds for the education of the sons and daughters of these compatriots.

By the end of last year, the fatherly leader sent the enormous sum of 34.982927 billion Japanese yen in educational aid funds on more than 90 occasions. The parental consideration he will once again show this year will endlessly encourage the 700,000 compatriots in Japan and will greatly contribute to developing Chongnyon's democratic and national education work and to its patriot work. [applause]

The state budget for this year foresees the allocation of a huge amount of money to continue the smooth implementation of the communist policy now in effect in our country, including free compulsory education, free medical treatment, the upbringing and education of children at state expense, and the supply of provisions and fuel by way of state compensation.



Particularly, on the occasion of this coming 15 April, the greatest holiday of the nation, the state is going to take a measure to supply free of charge fine clothes, shoes, school items, and foodstuffs to all children throughout the country and to all pupils and students from primary school to university level. [applause]

This measure,, which is to be taken even when we are carrying out the great construction struggle to expedite the new long-range targets, including the construction of the five district fronts, is an expression of the boundless love and benevolence of the respected leader, who directs everything to promoting the people's standard of living, regarding the masses as of the greatest importance, and to the benefit of the growing generation and of our party. [applause]

In order to reliably defend the socialist homeland and the lives and properties of our people, the government of the republic will allocate 14.6 percent of the total expenditure of the state budget to national defense this year.

The state budget for this year is a budget for an independent economic construction which firmly backs up financially the successful realization of our party's policy for socialist economic construction as advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. It is a popular budget which guarantees a radical improvement in the material and cultural standards of our people. [applause]

When we successfully execute national economic plans and the state budget for this year, the nation's economic strength will be further promoted, a great advance will be made in the struggle to attain the 10 long-range targets in socialist economic construction, and our people will further live in plenty in all sectors. [applause]

Comrade deputies: The struggle to successfully execute this year's national economic plan and state budget is a glorious struggle to strengthen the socialist self-reliant national economy, to epochally upgrade the people's standard of living and to develop our revolution to a higher stage. It is a sacred struggle to safeguard the nation's dignity and independence and to expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation.

We should firmly consolidate our revolutionary bases and demonstrate the heroic spirit of chuche Korea to the entire world once again by successfully executing this year's national economic plan and state budget and by further accelerating the advance speed of socialist construction. [applause]

In order to successfully carry out the gigantic tasks assigned to us this year and to effect a new turning point in socialist economic construction, all functionaries and workers should, above, all, arm themselves with the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and highly demonstrate the revolutionary spirit to unconditionally fulfill the party's lines and policy to the end, cherishing a firm confidence in victory. [applause]

We should intensify education in the chuche idea among all functionaries and workers and firmly arm them with the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader. We should further prepare them to be chuche-type communist revolutionaries who always think and act in accordance with the demand of the chuche idea anywhere and who tenaciously fight for the victory of the chuche idea. [applause]

All functionaries and workers should establish the revolutionary spirit to unconditionally implement the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party's policy, the embodiment of his teachings, by heartily accepting them as the supreme order and demonstrating the spirit of devotion and sacrifice.

Thus, we should fully reflect our endless loyalty to the respected leader and to the party in the vigorous activities of thoroughly implementing our party's lines and policies. [applause]

In order to successfully carry out the economic construction tasks placed before us for this year, we should thoroughly implement the principle of socialist economic guidance and management advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All domains of the national economy should closely combine the party's political works with economic organizational work in accordance with the demand of the Tae'an Work System, should correctly combine the collective leadership with the (?unitary) wisdom, and should thoroughly realize unified and detailed planning. They should strive to manage the economy in a more scientific and reasonable manner by correctly implementing the self-supporting accounting system.

Based on his deep insight into the inevitability of socialist economic construction and the practical situation of the economic development of our country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly elucidated once again the principle of socialist economic guidance and provided us with a powerful weapon with which we can effect constant upsurges in production and construction by guiding and managing the national economy in a more scientific and reasonable manner.

The principle of socialist economic guidance and management advanced by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an outstanding idea of economic guidance which enables us to strengthen the guidance of economic construction by the party of the working class and central guidance by the state based on the chuche idea and the revolutionary mass line. It is an idea that enables us to decisively improve the guidance and management of the national economy by inspiring the revolutionary zeal and creative initiative of the masses. It is a guideline to which our party and government of the republic should firmly adhere in socialist economic guidance. [applause]

All economic guidance functionaries should deeply understand the essence and demand of the principle of socialist economic guidance and management put forth by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and should organize concrete work to embody them. They should actively propagate and popularize documents and experiences attained in the course of embodying this principle.

Carrying out of economic organizational work correctly and the command of production by economic guidance functionaries are an important <sup>keys</sup> to vigorously accelerating this year's rewarding struggle and to actively implementing the principle of socialist economic guidance and management.

All guiding functionaries should organize economic work and production command with firm confidence that they can achieve the militant tasks put forth by the party and with a bold offensive spirit. Thus, they should encourage the workers in all units and outposts to fulfill without fail the national economic plan and the implementation plan of the state budget based on daily, 10-day, monthly and quarterly schedules. [applause]

In order to thoroughly implement the principle of socialist economic guidance and management, we should correctly implement the self-supporting accounting system. The correct implementation of the self-supporting accounting system is an important line which will enable plants and enterprises to strengthen the economization system and frugally organize housekeeping by actively discovering and mobilizing internal reserves. This also enables us to produce and construct more with existing facilities, material, and manpower.

In the course of correctly implementing the self-supporting accounting system, all domains and units of the national economy should economize manpower, material, and funds and should promote the quality of products while lowering the production cost. They should standardize and regularize the management of enterprises.

In order to successfully execute the state budget for this year, we should improve financial management work and thoroughly implement the principle of (?manpower) and expenditure in financial management.

All domains and all units should strive to use the money, which was earned by the people, for the people in a most effective way by thoroughly observing the principle of (?manpower) and expenditure in financial management [words indistinct]. [applause]

All state organizations, enterprises, and cooperative organizations should systemize monthly and quarterly settlement and summing up of accounts and should substantively conduct the work of summing up daily production and accounts as well as weekly and monthly accounts, thus strengthening control of budget execution and financial management. They should strive to produce to the maximum and economize to the maximum in production and construction, saving even a small amount of money.

The strengthening of the local budget system, our own unique socialist budget system provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is of great importance to proper financial management and successful execution of this year's state budget.

Correctly realizing the significance of the local budget system in carrying out the nation's economic construction and in executing the state budget, the economic guidance functionaries should strive to produce more good-quality mass consumer goods and food-stuffs by further modernizing local industry, and should make the people's living more prosperous by actively carrying out service work for the people. They should also strive to strengthen economic foundations in local areas and to return more money to the state. [applause]

Whether or not we can successfully carry out all tasks assigned to us greatly depends on the work methods and style of guiding functionaries.

Deeply mingling with the masses, all guiding functionaries should teach them and learn from them in accordance with the demands of the Chongsanri spirit, the Chongsanri method, and the great leader's working method. They should inspire the zeal and awareness of the masses so that they effect constant renovations in production and construction. [applause]

Opposing authoritarianism, subjectivism, and bureaucratism, all guiding functionaries should lead the masses by personal example in the forefront of the advancing ranks and fully understand the overall aspects of their work at all times. They should thoroughly carry out economic organizational work, thus pushing ahead with all economic work in an aggressive and bold manner.

Heartily upholding the party's policies, we should continuously wage the movement to learn from and follow the unheralded heroes and the protagonists of movies. We should inspire all workers to tenaciously fight for the party and leader, and the nation and people with the spirit of devotion, (?loyalty), and an indomitable spirit. Thus, we should effect feats again this year in creating the speed of the 1980's new advanced speed in socialist construction. [applause]

All functionaries and workers should always maintain the attitude of being in an alert and mobilized posture in accordance with the demand of the prevailing situation, rejecting idleness and relaxation, and establish a spirit of working and living in a militant manner.



We should fully prepare ourselves so that we can deal with any provocation maneuvers of the enemy by heightening revolutionary vigilance, keenly watching every move of the enemies. [applause]

Our people, courageously advancing under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, overflowing with boundless hope for and confidence in the future, will win the brilliant victory in socialist construction this year, too. [applause]

Let us all firmly safeguard the fatherland and revolutionary gains in firm unity behind the party Central Committee, headed by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, upholding the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea, and vigorously fight to win the greater victory in socialist construction! [applause]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SPA RESOLUTION, REACTION

So Yun-sok Addresses Rally

SK300309 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Report on speech by So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and responsible secretary of the Pyongyang city party committee, at the 24 January Pyongyang mass meeting supporting and welcoming the SPA resolution on peace in Korea and its independent and peaceful reunification]

[Text] Comrade So Yun-sok said: Amid the solemn circumstances in which a new upsurge is being effected on all fronts of socialist construction and a struggle for expediting the cause of national reunification is being vigorously waged among all the people, today we hold the Pyongyang city mass meeting fully supporting and welcoming the resolution adopted at the Third Session of the Seventh SPA on providing a guarantee for peace in Korea and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

He said: All the working people in the capital, together with the people throughout the country, fervently support and welcome the resolution on providing a guarantee for peace in Korea and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country adopted at the recent SPA session and its letter of appeal to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world, considering them to be an important measure to remove the tension and to prevent the danger of war in our country and to open the bright prospect of peaceful reunification.

He continued: As was again correctly indicated at the recent SPA session, because of the war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, South Korea today has been reduced to a most dangerous war magazine and a nuclear forward base, and a very tense situation in which a war may be triggered at any moment has been created in our country.

The new epochal proposal for tripartite talks for the peaceful solution of the Korean question, advanced by the joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee and the SPA Standing Committee on 10 January, and the letter of appeal sent by the recent SPA session to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world are a timely and peaceloving measure which most correctly reflects this grave situation created in our country and the task raised by our era before history.

The only correct way to prevent the ever-increasing danger of war, to safeguard peace in our country, and to solve the Korean question peacefully is to hold the tripartite talks proposed by the joint meeting, to conclude a peace agreement between us and the United States, and to adopt a declaration of nonaggression at the talks.



Our proposal for tripartite talks, which is of momentous significance in peacefully solving the Korean question, is a peaceful and patriotic national salvation proposal to terminate tension on the Korean peninsula, to eliminate the root cause of war, to safeguard peace in Asia and the world, and to make a breakthrough for national reunification, the greatest desire cherished by our people.

Because of its justness and fairness and because of its correct reflection of the will of our people and of the peace-loving people of the world and the demands of the times, our new proposal for tripartite talks is having great repercussions not only among socialist and nonaligned countries, but also in capitalist countries. It is also enjoying active support and sympathy from people of all strata in the political and social circles of all countries of the world, not to mention our people.

He pointed out that, even at this moment, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are viciously perpetrating provocation maneuvers for aggression and war against the northern half of the republic, while brutally suppressing the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization by the South Korean revolutionaries, youth, students, and other patriotic people.

He said: The "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercise, scheduled to be staged as the largest military exercise in history with the mobilization of over 200,000 troops and various types of war equipment, is -- as its real aim has already been exposed to the world -- a test war and a preliminary war to examine and complete the status of preparations of the armed forces for a preemptive attack against the northern half of the republic.

Comrade So Yun-sok said: The United States should renounce such provocative maneuvers for aggression as the "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercise and respond to our sincere proposal for negotiation. The South Korean authorities should also take a practical measure to have the U.S. forces withdrawn from South Korea and to ease the tension between the North and South, and should respond to our proposal for tripartite talks. He continued: Today our people are faced with the heavy but honorable task of expediting national reunification, the long-cherished desire of the entire nation, at the earliest possible date.

Upholding the new proposal for national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic Sixth Congress of the WPK, we will firmly unite with the entire nation and smash the maneuvers to create two Koreas and to trigger a new war by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. We will thus achieve national reunification by our people's own strength without fail.

The rock-solid deepening of the revolutionary forces in the northern half of the republic politically, economically, and militarily and the effecting of a new turn in socialist construction constitute an important guarantee for accelerating our revolution and construction and for actively expediting the great revolutionary task of achieving national reunification.

Our strength lies, above all, in political and ideological unity and cohesion, rallied as one around the party and the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In order to vigorously carry out our revolution under today's complicated and tense situation, we should hold aloft the revolutionary banner of the *chuche* idea and further strengthen our revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically.

It is thanks to the great *chuche* idea and to the powerful might of our people who are firmly rallied under the banner of the *chuche* idea that our revolution has constantly advanced along the single road of victory despite its unprecedentedly arduous road in the past.

He said: All party members and working people should more firmly arm themselves with the *chuche* idea and firmly rally around the party and the leader as one ideology and will. Thus, they should effect constant miracles and innovations on all fronts of socialist economic construction, including the five district construction sites, by highly reverberating the drumbeat of the revolution and the march bugle of speed battle.

He stressed that we should bring about an epochal turning point in the struggle to fulfill the national economic plan ahead of schedule this year, to successfully achieve the goals of the Second 7-Year Plan, and to fulfill the 10 major prospective objectives of socialist economic construction.

He said: By struggling, devoting their all, for the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the revolution, with the lofty dignity and honor of being citizens of the capital of the revolution, under the slogan "Let us all become the Kim Hyok's and Cha Kwang-su's of the 1980's" all Pyongyang citizens should be firmly prepared to become *chuche*-type communist revolutionaries with strong revolutionary spirit, party spirit, working class spirit, and people-mindedness as demanded by the party, and should be eternally faithful to the single road of the revolution with firm faith in certain victory and indomitable fighting spirit, following the party.

#### Yom Kuk-yol Speaks at Rally

SK300601 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Report on speech by Yom Kuk-yol, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, at the 24 January Pyongyang mass meeting supporting and welcoming the SPA resolution on peace in Korea and its independent and peaceful reunification]

[Text] Comrade Yom Kuk-yol said: I fully support and welcome the resolution on providing a guarantee for peace in Korea and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification adopted at the recent Third Session of the Seventh SPA and its letter of appeal to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world. The clarification of the proposal for tripartite talks, which features the conclusion of a peace agreement between Korea and the United States and the adoption of a declaration of nonaggression between the North and South, adopted at the recent SPA session is a great political event which has opened a new phase for the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

Saying that our country has suffered national division for almost 40 years because of the splittist maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and their treacherous and treasonous schemes, he continued: The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, who have pursued only confrontation and division since the first day of the division of the country into North and South, have systematically refused our republic's repeated proposals for reunification, thus laying artificial obstacles on the road of reunification.

He said: The U.S. imperialists have, more viciously than ever before, intensified military confrontation and new war provocation maneuvers against the northern half of the republic while firmly grasping the prerogative of supreme command over South Korea militarily. They are also frantically trying to goad the South Korean puppets into North-South confrontation.

Saying that all facts vividly show that our republic's new proposal on providing a guarantee for peace in Korea and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland is indeed a timely and just step to terminate the tragedy of national division and to achieve national prosperity, he stressed that this just and fair proposal is enjoying active support and sympathy from the broad people of all strata in the political and social circles of all countries of the world, not to mention the North and South Korean people.

He said that the United States and the South Korean authorities should look straight at the trend of the times, affirmatively respond to our republic's broad-minded and sincere initiative, and come to the plaza of tripartite talks.

Stressing that, upholding the epochal national salvation proposal advanced by the government of the republic, the Social Democratic Party will vigorously struggle to prevent the danger of war, to provide a guarantee for peace in Korea, and to open a new phase in its independent and peaceful reunification, he said that the Social Democratic Party will more broadly strengthen unity and collaboration with political parties, public organizations, and democratic personages in South Korea and overseas compatriots.

Stressing that the SPA's new proposal for the peaceful solution of the Korean question totally accords with the interests of political parties, including the social democratic parties and peaceloving people of the world who desire social justice, no war, no nuclear weapons, arms reduction, and peace, he said that the Korean Social Democratic Party will continue to actively contribute to achieving peace in Korea and its independent and peaceful reunification and to achieving durable peace in the world by more firmly strengthening the ties of friendship with political parties and public organizations in all countries of the world.

#### Provincial Meeting Held

SK310425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 31 (KCNA) -- Working people held mass meetings in Pyongsong, Sariwon, Wonsan and Kaesong on January 30 in full support of the resolution of the Supreme People's Assembly on providing a guarantee for peace in Korea and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The meeting halls shook uninterruptedly with shouts "Warm support and welcome to the resolution of the Supreme People's Assembly on providing a guarantee for peace in Korea and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland!" "The United States and Seoul authorities, respond without delay to our reasonable proposal for tripartite talks!" and "Let us realize the proposal for tripartite talks and make a breakthrough for the solution of the Korean question!"

Speeches were made at the meetings. Speakers fully supported and welcomed the proposal for tripartite talks for the peaceful solution of the Korean question, advanced by the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the resolution on providing a guarantee for peace in Korea and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland adopted at the recent session of the Supreme People's Assembly and its appeal to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world, considering them to be a patriotic national-salvation proposal and peaceloving measure to make a breakthrough for national reunification, the supreme desire of our people.



The only correct way for averting the danger of a war and safeguarding peace in our country and solving the Korean question by a peaceful means today, they noted, is to hold tripartite talks at which a peace agreement should be signed between us and the United States and a declaration of non-aggression be adopted between the North and South.

The speakers stressed: The attitude toward the tripartite talks proposed by us in particular will be a criterion showing who wants peace and who seeks war in Korea. The United States and South Korean authorities must respond to our sincere proposal for negotiation without delay.

The "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises, the largest ever in history scheduled by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and South Korean puppet clique from February 1 are a "test war" and "preliminary war" for "examining and completing the preparations of the armed forces for forestalling attack" on the northern half of the country, they said.

The incessant aggression and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique against the northern half of the country, the speakers noted, are a challenge to the Korean people who desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and an insult to the world's peaceloving people.

Noting that accelerating socialist economic construction is an important guarantee for promoting the historic cause of national reunification, they expressed the determination to vigorously strive to step up the construction on the five district fronts and attain the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction holding aloft the militant program of the party.

Resolutions were adopted at the mass meetings.

#### Working People View Discussions

SK290419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 29 Jan 84

["Reaction of Working People to Proposal for Tripartite Talks" -- KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang January 28 (KCNA) -- The discussion of the problem of providing a guarantee for peace in Korea and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland at the Third Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was held in Pyongyang over January 25-27 is evoking widespread repercussions among the working people.

Labor Hero Kim Hae-sim of the Pyongyang coal mining machine factory said that the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee and SPA Standing Committee and set forth again at the Supreme People's Assembly session is a most realistic way for opening a phase of peace in our country and its peaceful reunification.

If a peace agreement is concluded, the U.S. forces are withdrawn from South Korea and a non-aggression declaration between the North and South is adopted in accordance with our proposal for tripartite talks, he noted, the root cause of war and main obstacle lying in the way of the independent and peaceful reunification will be removed in our country and a bright vista be opened for a peaceful solution of the Korean problem.

Yi Yong-man, a workshop leader of metal factory construction enterprise No 21, remarked: The convocation of tripartite talks is an urgent matter which brooks no further delay to avert the danger of war and preserve and consolidate peace on the Korean peninsula and create preconditions for the independent and peaceful reunification. The talks must be convened without fail.



If the United States and the South Korean authorities turn a deaf ear to our fair and aboveboard proposal for tripartite talks this time, they will be unable to escape bitter denunciation of the world, he pointed out.

An Ki-chong, a workshop leader of the southern district housing construction enterprise of Pyongyang, stated: If peace is preserved and consolidated in Korea through the conclusion of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and adoption of a non-aggression declaration between the North and South, it will be possible to solve the problem of the country's reunification in the idea and on the principles of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement.

He stressed that the United States and South Korean authorities must respond without delay to the proposal for tripartite talks.

Yo Yu-chan, chief engineer of the Tongrim cooperative farm in Mundok County, South Pyongan Province, said: Upon hearing the resolution of the Supreme People's Assembly, we harden our resolve to unite more firmly around the party and the leader and effect innovations in the preparations for this year's farming to attain without fail the 10 million ton target of grain this year and thereby accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Choe Ung-son, a pit chief of the Anju District coal mining complex, said: With a loyal heart actively supporting the resolution of the Supreme People's Assembly, I will more effectively organise the economic work and command the production in a responsible manner to ensure the operation of all the excavating equipment at full capacity and normalise the coal production on a high level.

Sin Tae-hyon, chief engineer of the February 8 vinalon complex, stated: With an ardent desire for national reunification, I will work to overfulfill the vast national economic plan assignments for this year and those of the Second Seven-Year Plan to radically improve the standard of the people's living and positively contribute to attaining the chemical target and the 1,500 million metre [figure as received] target of textiles ahead of schedule.

#### Moscow Radio Supports SPA Call

SK301141 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 28 (KCNA) -- Radio Moscow January 28 aired article supporting the appeal of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the parliaments and governments on all countries of the world.

It says: The Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK issued an appeal to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world. This appeal of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly was made public at a time when the situation on the Korean peninsula was being rapidly aggravated.

The South Korean puppet army is infiltrating into the Demilitarized Zone and firing into the northern half of the country. The U.S. Air Force planes are making provocative flights in the sky above socialist Korea.

The "Team Spirit 84" military exercises will soon begin with the participation of U.S. forces and South Korean puppet army over 200,000 strong and large quantity of weapons. Washington and Seoul do not bother to conceal that this military rehearsal is a war exercise against the DPRK.

A focal point at the "talks" held during President Reagan's visit to Seoul some time ago was the deployment of new medium-range missiles of the United States in South Korea. According to U.S. newspaper reports, neutron weapons are scheduled to be shipped into South Korea in the not distant future. During the recent Washington tour of the "foreign minister" of the Seoul "regime," too, the problem of strengthening the military equipment of the South Korean puppet army more than 700,000 strong was discussed.

Observers regard all the "talks" and "discussions" as preparations for forming a U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance in the Far East and turning the Pacific region into an aggressive operational base for attacking socialist countries and a number of independent states in Asia.

Only when the U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Korea and such a dangerous plan as deployment of "Pershing II" missiles, cruise missiles, neutron weapons and other weapons in South Korea is given up can the tension be eased in the area of the Korean peninsula. This will help toward a peaceful solution of the Korean question and creation of a peace (?zone) in the East Asia region.

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea called upon all the peaceloving forces to help realise its proposal for this purpose.

#### IZVESTIYA Cited on Appeal

SK311022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 29 (KCNA) -- The Sovietpaper IZVESTIYA January 29 printed an article titled "Constructive Initiative" in support of an appeal to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world which was adopted at the Third Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

The paper said: The appeal contains an important initiative for providing a guarantee for peace in Korea and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The appeal notes that the United States has already deployed in South Korea more than 1,000 tactical nuclear weapons of various types, "F 16" fighter-bombers and various other means of nuclear delivery.

The United States schemes to deploy there "Pershing II" and cruise missiles, the latest type medium-range nuclear missiles whose range goes far beyond the boundary of Korea, and even neutron bombs, the most barbarous mass destruction weapon. Under the name of "Team Spirit" the Reagan administration is escalating the war exercises. This year it plans to stage a war exercise, the largest ever in history, to perfect the posture of "nuclear forestalling strike" at the northern half of the DPRK with the mobilisation of large forces more than 200,000 strong, nuclear aircraft carrier battle group, hundreds of nuclear carrying aircraft and missiles of different types.

In view of the aggressive nature of Washington's hegemonist ambition, no one can say that the Korean peninsula will not become a new dangerous source of military conflicts.

The DPRK and the United States, the parties concerned, and the South Korean authorities must remove the tension prevailing there by means of constructive dialogue and take measures so that the Korean peninsula will not become a soil for world war.

TRIPARTITE TALKS PROPOSAL, SPA APPROVAL SUPPORTED

LSWYK Vice Chairman's 'Talk'

SK302315 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Talk by Kim Chang-yong, vice chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee -- recorded]

[Text] As has already been reported, the Third Session of the Seventh SPA fully supported and approved an epochal proposal newly advanced by a joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee and the SPA Standing Committee to hold a tripartite meeting by allowing the South Korean authorities to participate in talks between the DPRK and the United States to overcome the current difficult situation and to promote the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

I fully support our proposal for holding the tripartite talks, regarding it as a most just, rational, and practical way to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and to firmly provide a prerequisite for achieving the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To achieve Korea's independent and peaceful reunification, we should ease tension in our country and eliminate the danger of war.

As is recognized by the world today, the United States is the ringleader that has heightened tension on the Korean peninsula and has increased the danger of war. The South Korean authorities, who have sought confrontation between the North and South by subserviently following the United States, are another party which is responsible for the heightening of tension in our country. Such being the case, our sitting face to face with the parties directly concerned with regard to the creation of the grave danger of provoking a new war will provide the practical possibility of solving the question.

While advancing the proposal on the tripartite talks, the joint meeting proposed the signing of a peace agreement between us and the United States, the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, and the adoption of a nonaggression declaration with the banning of an attack on the other side by the North or South and the banning of the use of arms, with the great reduction of armaments and troops, and with the elimination of military confrontation as basic contents.

Today, our country is not in a state of peace, but in the state of temporary war [ilsijokin chonjaeng sangtae]. As long as this unstable state of cease-fire -- the state of neither peace nor war -- continues, the danger of war is destined to linger. This is true under circumstances in which, while deploying its forces in South Korea for nearly 40 years, the United States has posed as a master, seizing all substantial power, including the prerogative of the supreme command of the South Korean Armed Forces.

Signing a peace agreement between Korea and the United States and forcing the U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea are a basic factor for preserving peace in Korea and are a prerequisite for enabling the Korean people to independently achieve the revolutionary cause without foreign interference. This is a historic task that has awaited solution for over 30 years since the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

The proposal for adopting a nonaggression declaration under the current circumstance in which vast forces are keenly confronting each other between the North and South reflects our sincere effort and peace-loving stand toward completely eliminating the danger of war on the Korean peninsula, toward preserving peace and security, and toward providing a prerequisite for peaceful reunification and atmosphere thereof following the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.

If all these questions are solved at the tripartite talks, the danger of war will be basically eliminated, peace will be preserved, and a prerequisite for the fatherland's peaceful reunification will be firmly provided.

Indeed, our proposal for holding the tripartite talks is a most just one designed to open a new phase for peace in Korea and the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and is a new epochal, and nation-saving measure.

The tripartite talks should be held unconditionally. The U.S. authorities have recently and repeatedly advanced a proposal on tripartite talks. In light of this, the United States has no reason whatsoever to refuse our proposal for tripartite talks. The United States and the South Korean authorities should respond to our proposal on the tripartite talks without delay.

#### VRPR Commentary

SK301038 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Commentary: "Tripartite Talks Are a New Measure for Peacefully Solving the Question of the Korean Peninsula" from the feature program "Hour for Compatriots Abroad"]

[Text] North Korea has recently advanced a proposal, as a new measure for peacefully solving the question of the Korean peninsula, for holding a tripartite meeting by allowing the South Korean authorities -- another party that is responsible for heightening tension on the Korean peninsula -- participate in talks between North Korea and the United States. According to this proposal, the tripartite meeting will comprehensively discuss the issues of signing a peace agreement between North Korea and the United States, of withdrawing U.S. forces from South Korea, and of adopting a nonaggression declaration between the North and South, and questions that the United States and the South Korean authorities will raise to ease tension on the Korean peninsula.

The proposal on the tripartite talks is a most opportune and practical one designed to prevent the danger of war currently developed on the Korean peninsula and to open a favorable phase for peace and peaceful reunification. Because of this, the broad strata of the international community as well as the people from all walks of life in the homeland are positively supporting and welcoming North Korea's proposal on the tripartite talks, and they demand the quick convocation of these talks.

As is known, the situation of the Korean peninsula is touch-and-go, to the extent that a war could break out at any moment. In particular, a very grim situation, in that a nuclear war could break out, has developed.

The increase of the danger of war as a result of the aggravation of the situation on the Korean peninsula is related to the aggressive U.S. strategy for the Korean peninsula.



In addition to deploying 40,000 men of the U.S. forces in South Korea out of an aggressive, wild desire for the Korean peninsula and Asia, the United States, while giving impetus to increasing the military capability of the U.S. forces in South Korea, has turned this land into the powderkeg and nuclear attack site of the Far East. Seizing the prerogative of supreme command of 700,000 men of the South Korean Armed Forces, the United States has daily staged joint South Korea-U.S. war exercises resembling a real war and has daily committed provocations against North Korea.

A most practical way to prevent the danger of war and to ease this extremely strained, acute situation is to convene a tripartite meeting as proposed by North Korea and to firmly guarantee peace at this meeting. The proposal on this tripartite meeting, which was advanced out of a desire to achieve the historic cause of national reunification by preventing a war on the Korean peninsula and by creating conditions for a dialogue for reunification, is a patriotic one reflecting the desire of all the people. Therefore, we should take practical measures to hold a tripartite meeting as proposed by North Korea, to preserve a durable peace on the Korean peninsula, and to make a breakthrough for peaceful reunification. The primary question in this regard is to sign a peace agreement between North Korea and the United States and to withdraw U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea as a whole.

The strained situation developed on the Korean peninsula is the product of the presence of U.S. forces in South Korea and of the policy of strength pursued by the United States. Therefore, the first agenda to be discussed at the tripartite talks should be the question of the United States -- which is responsible for legally ending the state of war on the Korean peninsula as another signatory of the Armistice Agreement -- ending the abnormal situation in which it has deployed its occupation forces in South Korea since the cease fire and of withdrawing the U.S. forces and all military hardware, including nuclear weapons, so as to ease the tension that has been heightened on the Korean peninsula and to preserve a durable peace.

If North Korea and the United States sign a peace agreement and if U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea, peace will be firmly guaranteed on the Korean peninsula.

To ease tension on the Korean peninsula and to provide a prerequisite for peaceful reunification, a nonaggression declaration should be adopted between the North and South. The adoption of a nonaggression declaration between the North and South is a prerequisite for national conciliation and unity and a basic factor guaranteeing the preservation of peace on the Korean peninsula and the peaceful solution of the reunification question through dialogue following the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea in the future. Therefore, the nonaggression declaration between the North and South should include practical measures for banning the use of arms by both the North and South and attack by one party against the other, arms reduction, and elimination of military confrontation.

If a peace agreement is signed between North Korea and the United States and if a nonaggression declaration is adopted between the North and South, a dialogue will be held between the North and South to achieve reunification. Accordingly, the proposal on the tripartite talks is not only an epochal one designed to dispel the cloud of war that is hanging low over the Korean peninsula and to peacefully solve the reunification question of our country by the people themselves but also a fair, just, and most practical one that has been advanced opportunely. Therefore, those who are truly concerned about the future of the people and who truly want a peaceful solution for the question of the Korean peninsula should respond to North Korea's proposal for holding the tripartite talks.

Whether the tripartite talks are held totally depends on the attitude of the United States and the South Korean authorities. If the South Korean and the U.S. authorities ignore or oppose the tripartite talks, they will be unable to avoid greater criticism and denunciation from the international community as disturbers of peace, war maniacs, and national splittists.

Overseas compatriots: Because of the division of the national territory by foreign forces, our people have experienced the sufferings of division for the long period of 39 years. We cannot delay the fatherland's reunification any longer. Under circumstances in which the people's sufferings caused by the division of the national territory have reached the point of being unbearable, not the possibility of peace and peaceful reunification but the danger of war and perpetual division has increased on the Korean peninsula because of the U.S. maneuvers to provoke a new war and because of the rackets kicked up by the Chon Tu-hwan group to make war preparations. Therefore, overseas compatriots who want the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification should all rise to quickly hold the tripartite talks, transcending differences in ideologies, political views, organizations, and affiliation.

#### REAGAN 'STATE OF UNION' ADDRESS DENOUNCED

##### NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK300242 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0756 GMT 28 Jan 84

[NODONG SINMUN 28 January commentary: "Aggressor's Sophistry"]

[Text] On 25 January, at the U.S. Congress, U.S. President Reagan gave the so-called State of the Union address. In it, Reagan clamored that the United States has resorted to strength only when it was necessary and has never been an aggressor, but always struggled to defend freedom and democracy.

A thief never calls himself a thief, but always pretends to be good. It is certain that Reagan is this kind of creature.

Has he already become oblivious, or is he pretending to be ignorant, of the brigandish invasion of Grenada, a small island country with a population of 110,000, by force of arms, and of the ruthless encroachment upon its independence and sovereignty? He described the outrageous wielding of strength as something that was necessary for the interest of the United States. This is nothing more than a shameless excuse made by the aggressor.

Is it an aggressive act of strength that the Reagan administration is building up its armed forces and hastening nuclear war preparations in South Korea? What is its armed intervention in Lebanon by aggression forces and its aggravation of the situation in the Middle East if not an act of aggression?

To prove that the United States is not an aggressor, it must withdraw its armed forces of aggression from all these regions, rather than spouting streams of rhetoric.

Reagan cannot conceal his true color as an aggressor infringing upon the freedom of other peoples and jeopardizing peace while regarding strength as almighty with any camouflage or sophism whatsoever.

The United States cannot exist even for a single day without aggression against others, and the United States is synonymous with aggressor.

In the State of the Union address, Reagan varnished his political philosophy and power policy with all kinds of rhetoric and clamored without hesitation that he would further intensify the policy. Moreover, saying that outer space is a new field of development, he openly disclosed the wicked intention to place it under the domination of U.S. strength and prepare for a nuclear war there.

This is the same method of aggression by which Reagan's forefathers extended the territory of the United States by force of arms under the name of pioneers.

Reagan's State of the Union address is nothing but a document of aggression and war, full of the boundless aggressive ambition of U.S. imperialism, seeking to dominate the world by strength.

#### MINJU CHOSON Commentary

SK310515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 31 Jan 84

["Reagan's Tirade Replete With Lies" -- KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang January 31 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today in a commentary says that Reagan's "speech" at a joint meeting of both houses on January 25 was a string of lies marked by hypocrisy which can convince no one with sound judgement. The author of the commentary says: As for the "recovery of the United States", it is a sheer distortion of realities. The past three years are characterized by the war policy and serious political and economic bankruptcy of the United States.

With economy seriously ill and life impoverished, voices opposing Reagan's anti-popular policy are rapidly growing louder in the United States. Only the U.S. imperialist fanatics who are accustomed to reversing black and white can glibly talk about "prosperity and development" while concealing these realities of the United States under a silk veil.

No less shameful is Reagan's claim that the United States has grown into a powerful strength and has a heyday of democracy ahead in the future. In a nutshell, this betrays the true color of a cannibal-robber. By advocating "strength" as always and trumpeting "democracy" Reagan meant to put the noose of subjugation around the necks of the new emerging countries under the cloak of democracy and invade other countries by "strength".

Although Reagan let loose a string of euphuism through his powder-reeking mouth to camouflage the decline of the United States and disguise it as a defender of "democracy", it only showed with increasing clarity its wretched position and aggressive moves.

#### ARREST OF THREE STUDENTS IN SOUTH CONDEMNED

#### CRPF Secretariat

SK310413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 31 (KCNA) -- The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued Information No 273 on January 30 denouncing the South Korean fascist clique for its arrest on January 25 of three university students in Seoul under a fascist evil law on charges of their agitation for anti-"government" demonstration.

The information said: The arrested students reportedly distributed pamphlets calling for democracy at a meeting of religious men in mid-January and called upon the participants in the meeting to hold an anti-"government" demonstration, carrying placards bearing slogans including "Down with the dictatorial 'regime'".

This was a righteous act reflecting the unanimous desire of the South Korean students and people for democracy against fascist dictatorship, and can never be a crime.

This notwithstanding, the fascist clique arrested and is suppressing them. This tells that the present rulers themselves are the enemy of democracy and clearly shows the deceptive nature of "democratic development" they are advertising, clamouring about "release" and "readmission to campus."

The harsher the suppression becomes, the more powerful the resistance of students and people will grow in South Korea, the information noted.

#### VRPR Commentary

SK302329 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will discuss the fascist, barbarous act committed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring of unjustly arresting patriotic students on charges of waging a righteous antigovernment struggle.

As has already been reported, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan ring has committed, through a fascist, evil law, the fascist, barbarous act of arresting three patriotic students on charges of joining a righteous antigovernment struggle. Having distributed booklets demanding the attainment of democracy at a meeting of religious figures, which was held in Seoul last week, they urged the participants in this meeting to join a righteous antigovernment struggle, holding aloft a placard containing a slogan reading, "Down with the dictatorial regime!"

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's barbarous act of unjustly arresting these three patriotic students was a wicked challenge to our people who demanded independence, democracy, and reunification and was another intolerable fascist act of violence against democratic and patriotic forces.

It is very just for patriotic people from all walks of life, including youths and students, to demand the attainment of democracy and the overthrow of the fascist dictatorial regime.

It has been a long time since this land was virtually converted into a barren land of democracy after being plagued by fascism and violence. Nevertheless, in his policy speech, while clamorously babbling about politics free from violence, traitor Chon Tu-hwan farcically pretended that he was interested in achieving democratization. He has recently had the government-patronized media conduct propaganda on the ruling philosophy of eliminating violence. This is very detestable.

Babbling about the elimination of violence while actually clinging to fascist rule through violence, he has committed the barbarous act of suppressing patriotic students and democratic figures who demand democracy and reunification.



This is proven by the recent, unjust arrest of clergyman Cho Sung-hyon, director of the South Korean Christian Social Questions Research Institute; Yi Yong-hui, former professor of Hanyang University; and Kang Man-kil, former professor of Koryo University.

While babbling about the elimination of violence and the attainment of democracy, the Chon Tu-hwan ring does not decline to use all fascist methods to fulfill its dirty, wild desire for long-term power. It is the Chon Tu-hwan ring that has wantonly and indiscriminately arrested and punished those who have offended it even a bit, as well as its political rivals.

Because of such a barbarous, fascist rule, this land has been converted into a living hell in which not only democratic and civil rights but also man's basic freedom of expressing his will has been trampled underfoot. Because of this, patriotic people from all walks of life, including youths and students, have raised their voices, demanding the democratization of society.

The righteous antigovernment struggle recently waged by patriotic students in Seoul, demanding the attainment of democracy and the overthrow of the dictatorial regime, represented the unanimous will and desire of our people. This struggle was very righteous and patriotic. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring bestially suppressed these patriotic students. This is an intolerable crime. This shows that traitor Chon Tu-hwan's babbling about politics free from violence and about the realization of a society of justice free from violence is a rigmarole designed to deceive the people and is a trick designed to conceal his true color as a dictator.

Although the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to suppress the daily-increasing anti-U.S., antigovernment spirit and to filthily achieve security for power through fascist tyranny and by deceiving the people, this is a foolish, absurd attempt. No matter how bestially the Chon Tu-hwan ring may try to suppress the people, it will be unable to thwart the will of our people to achieve democracy.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should correctly view the trend of the situation, should unconditionally and immediately release all detainees, including those patriotic students whom it has unjustly arrested, and should step down from the seat of power without delay.

#### FORMATION OF STUDENT REINSTATEMENT GROUP IN SOUTH NOTED

SK280408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 28 (KCNA) -- Students expelled from some 20 universities of South Korea by the military fascist clique on charges of participation in the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle formed the committee for the reinstatement of expelled students, according to a radio report from Seoul.

This organization reportedly embraces about 300 students expelled from Seoul, Songgyungwan, Koryo, Sogang, Tongguk, Ehwa Women's, Sukmyong Women's, Sungjon and Kukmin Universities in Seoul, Chonnam and Choson Universities in Kwangju, Chonbuk University in Chonju, Kyongbuk University in Taegu, Kangwon University in Chunchon, Chungnam University in Taejon, Chungbuk University in Chongju and other universities. The committee determinedly rejects the fascist clique's repressive step to ban "idea and action against the system" as a precondition for reinstatement.

It calls for total abolition of the fascist "campus order maintenance system" and democratization of society as a prerequisite to the reinstatement of the expelled students. In its statement dated January 26, the organization strongly demanded the unconditional readmission of all the students removed from the campus registers and the reinstatement of the professors expelled for their anti-"government" sentiments.

SEOUL UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT'S REMARKS CONDEMNED

SK291050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0854 CMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 29 (KCNA) -- The president of Seoul University, opposing the readmission of all the expelled students to campus, claimed on January 26 that as the "university exists under the system of democracy", the "ideology and action denying the system itself would not be permitted". Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says his shameless jargon describing the present fascist system of South Korea as a democratic one speaks for the stand of the dictator, as a venal university president.

The commentary says: It is undisputable that a university must exist under the democratic system. But it is as good as trying to find a pearl in the dirty water gutter to look for democracy in South Korean universities where special agents act arbitrarily inside the campus, riot police are on alert outside the gate, conscientious professors are expelled, and students are disciplined and expelled under the "graduation limit system" and drawn into the "student homeland defence corps."

The South Korean students cannot have true study at such campus, so they wage the anti-dictatorship struggle for democracy. That day, he imputed the blame for "poor study atmosphere" in campus, claiming that it is because the students neglect study, their main task. Only if freedom of academic researches were in campus, the students would not have turned out to streets, shouting slogans against dictatorship.

An organization of students of some 20 universities in Seoul and local areas made public a statement and launched a collective protest campaign on the very day the president of Seoul University threatened that the university would enlist again only those students who pledge themselves not to participate in the anti-"government" action.

The oppressors will not check the democratic action of South Korean students.

RELIGIOUS GROUPS IN SOUTH CITED ON 'SUPPRESSION'

SK271555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 27 (KCNA) -- The South Korean National Council of Churches, the council's Human Rights Committee and the South Korean Catholic Justice and Peace Commission held a press conference on January 26 and issued a joint statement, which vehemently denounced the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's arrest and imprisonment of a pastor and former university professors who voiced support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, according to an AP report from Seoul.

In the statement these church-related organisations held that "every member of our nation can and should study and discuss the issue of unification in order to make it a reality. Because it is the single most important aspiration of our people, the discussion on unification cannot be monopolized by a particular 'regime' or by certain persons."

As already reported, the South Korean military fascist clique arrested on January 10 Pastor Cho Sung-yong, director of the South Korean Christian Social Problems Research Institute, and Yi Yong-hui, former professor of Hanyang University, and Kang Man-kil, former professor of Koryo University, on charges of violation of the "national security law," a fascist evil law, because they gave lectures in support of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Expressing indignation at the fascist clique's suppression, the three organizations in their statement said: "We cannot help expressing our deep concern that this incident is an attempt to suppress and shut off our concern and discussion on national reconciliation and unification." "We resolve to watch this incident carefully and to take unified action until it is solved," it stated.

The statement strongly demanded the fascist clique to set free the three unreasonably arrested persons.

TASS CITED ON 'SUBORDINATED' SOUTH KOREAN ECONOMY

SK231538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 23 (KCNA) -- TASS on January 18 exposed the situation of the South Korean Economy further subordinated to the United States.

Noting that the delegation of the American businessmen went to Seoul and had "talks" at the South Korean puppet Ministry of Trade and Industry, TASS said:

There the American representatives pressed for "readjusting" bilateral trade and tried to foist on South Korea more deals that will involve the purchase of American arms and combat equipment. Much attention at the "talks" also was paid to questions of opening the door to the South Korean market more widely to American concerns which have established full control over the key industries in South Korea. According to official data alone, U.S. capital investments in the South Korean economy have already topped 100 billion dollars.

The anti-popular policy of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet authorities and their joining the military alliance between Washington and Tokyo are exacerbating the already serious problems in the South Korean economy which suffers from inflation, low growth rates of the gross national product, and price hikes.

TASS said that the militarist policy of the Seoul puppet authorities, who spend more than one-third of the national budget to increase military power and buy more arms overseas, is a heavy burden on the population.

REAGAN'S DECISION TO RUN AGAIN EXAMINED

SK310021 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Jan 84 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Presidential Race"]

[Text] As was long anticipated, U.S. President Ronald Reagan has announced that he will run for a second term in November's national elections. As he personally put it, he is a candidate and is determined to complete what he began three years ago.

Thus, the curtain is being raised for the quadrennial American presidential election, though a more formal opening of the campaign is slated for the latter part of February, with the beginning of state primaries.

Mr Reagan, being the incumbent office-holder, has thus far been shrewd -- and was, in fact, somewhat later than most of his predecessors -- in making public his intention to seek reelection, arguing that an early disclosure would prompt speculation that his presidential decisions were being tinted by politics.

On the opposition Democratic front, heated drives have already been waged for months, with eight potential candidates chasing the party nomination, which will come in the summer following flurries of primaries. To the contrary, the Republicans are to stage a smooth, unified campaign with a virtually uncontested candidate, in the person of an incumbent president, in the front.

A highlight of the announcement is that Mr Reagan, who will turn 73 in a week, is already the oldest U.S. president in history. If he wins a second term next November, he would be turning 78 within weeks of leaving office in 1989.

In that case, he would become the first president since Dwight Eisenhower to complete two consecutive terms, as others had to either give up or be defeated in reelection bids, or else leave the scene without fulfilling the elected tenure.

Another feature is that Mr Reagan made it plain that his running mate would be Vice President George Bush, who, despite being a contender for the Republican nomination in 1980, has served him well as an able yet discreet deputy.

While the forthcoming presidential campaign is a major political event for Americans and involves a broad spectrum of U.S. national issues, it also has wide-ranging implications for and effects on international relations. Heated policy debate among contenders is one factor, as this may involve a shift in the conduct of foreign policy, if not the policy direction itself. Then, reviewing past experiences, one cannot rule out the election year impact on the implementation of the incumbent administration's policies -- impact that may either impose constraints or provide impetus for a novel policy initiative, or both.

Mr Reagan has already toned down, just before announcing his decision to seek a second term, his earlier tough rhetoric against the Soviet Union. Though he is not expected to change his approach to "peace through strength," the U.S. President is more likely to endeavor to boost his image as a peace-maker and to improve East-West relations, which have plunged to their lowest point in years since he assumed office.

As discussed in this column in recent weeks, Mr Reagan, an ardent conservative, might be hoping to score stunning diplomatic feats such as those another anti-communist advocate, Richard Nixon, achieved during the 1972 election year for his second term -- rapprochement with Communist China and detente with the Soviet Union. Mr Reagan has already managed to arrange with China an unprecedented exchange of visits by the heads of the two governments.



These potential variables, both encouraging and discouraging, are to be keenly observed by world nations, particularly a nation like Korea, which has close cooperative relations with the United States in spheres ranging from national security to trade.

RESHUFFLING OF NORTH KOREAN LEADERS VIEWED

CHOSON ILBO Comment

SK301431 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 28 January 84 p 4

[Special column by reporter Kim Yun-kon: "Reorganization of Kim Chong-il's Hereditary System"]

[Text] Kang Song-san, who has been newly elected premier of the State Administration Council of the North Korean puppets, has become one of Kim Chong-il's men amid the nephew-uncle feud between Kim Chong-il and Kim Yong-chu, brother of Kim Il-song. Kang was actually rising in the power circles of North Korea as a follower of Kim Yong-chu. The fact that Kang Song-san has replaced Yi Chong-ok appears quite natural, because Yi has been pushed upward to the post of vice president and Kang had served as the first vice premier under Yi since 1979.

However, what is implied by this is, it can be said, the establishment of a precedent for a superficially natural replacing of Kim Il-song by Kim Chong-il, who is already No. 2 man in the hierarcical system of the North Korean puppets, and a declaration of the continuation of the present hereditary system with Kim Chong-il's followers at the center. Following the Rangoon bomb blast, there was a report that Kim Il-song, displeased by the management of the Kim Chong-il faction, had resumed his direct guidance. However, it has now been proven that this was strictly a temporary situation, and, thus, there is no change in the nourishment of the Kim Chong-il system.

Kang Song-san is known to be in his 50's and has become one of the core members of the hierarcical system of North Korea during the period of the late 1960's through the early 1970's, when Kim Il-song was expelling those from North and South Hamgyong Provinces and appointing those from North and South Pyongan Provinces instead of the important posts.

Kang was pushed upward to the 16th position from 66th at the fifth party congress in November 1970. However, since this, amid the expulsion of Kim Yong-chu, Kang seemed to be in trouble. He was downgraded to 220 position at that time. However, he quickly realized who was his master and became Kim Chong-il's man. As a result, in April 1975 he was allowed to remain in the post of responsible secretary of the Pyongyang party committee and in the posts of chairman of the Transportation/Communications Committee of the State Administration Council, candidate member of Political Bureau of the party, and member of Central People's Committee. He was appointed minister of railways in 1979 and, along with Kim Chong-il, served as a member of the resolution-draft committee at the sixth party congress in October 1980, thus bringing himself even closer to Kim Chong-il.

However, he had not completely rid himself of the label of Kim Yong-chu's man yet, and does not belong to the Kim Chong-il generation, though he is comparatively young. Accordingly, he is, it is considered, a man only necessary for the transition from Kim Il-song to Kim Chong-il.

## KOREA HERALD Editorial

SK310015 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 Jan 1984 p 4

[Editorial: "Changes in Pyongyang"]

[Text] This year North Korea convened its Supreme People's Assembly in January, instead of holding it in April, the usual time. Thus, it drew more attention considering Pyongyang's typical practice of keeping formalities. This comes at a time when the Pyongyang regime is obviously bogged down with unprecedented dilemmas, economically, politically and diplomatically. The seriousness has been made known in the form of reshuffling ranking posts in Pyongyang's hierarchy, among other things.

The assembly, similar to a parliament, elected Premier Yi Chong-ok to the post of state vice president and promoted Deputy Premier Kang Song-san to succeed Yi. Ending a three-day session over the weekend, it also brought several diplomatic experts to the surface, naming them to ranking offices in the Supreme People's Assembly -- an apparent ploy to step up the so-called "people's diplomacy."

New Premier Kang, a political protege of Kim Chong-il, heir-apparent son of Kim Il-song, is said to be playing a leading role in promoting the father-son hereditary system in the North. In his fifties, he is also a Politiburo member with experience in economic and technologic administration.

Politically, the latest reshuffle seems to be aimed at accelerating the work of the junior Kim to succeed his father. It is also purported to help bail North Korea out of its present economic quandary. Yi, despite his nominal promotion seemed to have been held responsible for economic failures. North Korea is said to have accomplished only 45 percent of the goals set in the Second Seven-Year Economic Plan with only one year left.

The revamping is designed, perhaps more desperately, to repair Pyongyang's image overseas which has been seriously damaged as a result of the Rangoon massacre last October.

Despite such changes in Pyongyang's hierarchy, the military has remained untouched. This is ample indication that the northern regime remains as determined as before to fulfill its military goal -- the eventual communization of the South through violence and armed force.

To camouflage such military designs, the Pyongyang communists have geared their instruments to blare the tunes of pacification. Naturally, the instruments aim at promoting the idea of Pyongyang-proposed tripartite talks on the Korean question involving South and North Korea and the United States -- an overture already turned down by Seoul and Washington for its impracticability and absurdity.

The Supreme People's Assembly also reportedly adopted a decision calling for increasing economic exchanges with capitalist countries who respect North Korea's sovereignty and are friendly to it. It may look like a goodwill gesture in a practical approach, similar to that being adopted by China on its pragmatic course.

This, however, seems to have been contrived more to support Pyongyang's peace facade than to meet its needs for foreign capital and technology. Furthermore, in light of its hitherto behavior and, especially, unpredictability as evidenced in the Rangoon incident, North Korea's gesture must be warily watched.

If the northern communists have any genuine intentions, they must first come to an inter-Korean dialogue in order to seek reconciliation on the peninsula or to other conversation formulas universally considered practical and reasonable.

Now is the time for Pyongyang to do away with any double trick if it really desires to free itself from its present dilemma. The world society on its part needs to squarely look at the reality existing on the Korean peninsula and, in particular, at the ulterior motives hidden behind the North Korean posturing. Otherwise, it would only be exploited by Pyongyang and, thus, worsen the present situation on the Korean peninsula.

#### MINISTRY PERPLEXED BY MOVE TO FREE HIJACKERS

SK310005 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Jan 1984 p 4

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry appears perplexed by the surprise move by some politicians and social leaders to secure the release of six Chinese hijackers who commandeered a passenger aircraft from China to Seoul last May.

According to political sources, the so-called "pro-Taiwan dignitaries" are going to submit a letter soon, urging the government to allow the "Six Great Men" to go to Taiwan, where they want to seek political asylum. They were sentenced to four or six years in prison terms here, and they are now appealing to the Supreme Court.

The figures wishing the release of the Chinese hijackers argued that the government should show leniency because they flew from the communist country to seek freedom. As to this request, Foreign Ministry officials said the government's position is to follow international laws and internationally accepted precedents.

#### DKP QUIETLY CONTACTING FORMER POLITICIANS

SK300441 Seoul YONHAP in English 0305 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 30 (YONHAP) -- The Democratic Korea Party (DKP) is making behind-the-scenes contacts with a group of former politicians, who were removed from the government blacklist banning them from political activity, in an attempt to enlist them in the country's leading minority party, DKP sources reported Monday.

A series of contacts over the weekend, however, have produced no concrete results with the DKP leadership balking at the former politicians' demand that they be given key party posts or allowed to enter the parliamentary elections scheduled for late this year should they join the party, the sources said.

These politicians are among those who were reinstated in national politics last year after being banned from political activities in 1980 on corruption and other charges.

They have asked to meet with DKP President Yu Chi-song in person before Yu leaves on a tour of Europe and the United States Feb. 1. The proposed meeting, if realized, could provide a turning point in the ongoing negotiations between the DKP and the reinstated politicians, the sources said.

POLITICAL LEADERS DISCUSS CAMPUS ISSUE

SK302355 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 Jan 84 p 4

[From the column "Out and About"]

[Text] Floor leaders of the three major political parties had lunch together yesterday at a downtown hotel, with the topic of their conversation on current political issues.

Floor whips of the two opposition parties -- Yim Chong-ki of the Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and Kim Chong-ha of the Korea National Party (KNP) -- were quoted as renewing their demand that the National Assembly Education-Information Committee be convened to discuss the current campus issue concerning the return to the campus by ousted students.

The two alleged that the Assembly panel should be called into session to hear the government position and make a "political filtration" of the issue.

Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, was quoted as replying that it would be better to wait for some time because the government has empowered colleges and universities to handle the issue at their discretion.

The three floor leaders shared the view that an extraordinary National Assembly sitting could be convened toward late next month when National Assembly Speaker Chae Mun-sik and DKP President Yu Chi-song return home from their overseas trips on Feb. 23 and Feb. 26, respectively.

DJP HEAD REFUTES REVISION OF CONSTITUTION

SK302351 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 Jan 84 p 4

[From the column "Out and About"]

[Text] Rep. Chong Nae-hyok, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), refuted the opposition demand for the direct presidential election as the "waste of national energy."

"There is no need to revise the Constitution since the mother law was amended only three years ago. The opposition demand is tantamount to demolishing a house and building a new one. This is nothing but the waste of national energy," he said. He was commenting on the repeated calls by opposition lawmakers to amend the Constitution to pave the way for electing the president through popular voting, rather than by an electoral college as it is now.

On possible admittance to the ruling party of "former politicians" who had their political rights reinstated or who will be later, Chong said: "Those who want to join our party can do so without any preconditions." The DJP chairman also said he has no knowledge about the lifting of the political restrictions imposed on a group of about 300 former politicians and some other public figures.



VOFA HAILS SIHANOUK VISIT TO 'LIBERATED ZONE'

BK301201 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Cambodian 1040 GMT 28 Jan 84

["Article": "Unity and Success of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea"]

[Text] Long Live Samdech Euv! Samdech Euv is leading the Kampuchean nation toward freedom! Victory belongs to the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in the end!

All these are slogans and cheers uttered by hundreds of thousands of Kampucheans like thunder resounding throughout the woods of the liberated zone of the CGDK to welcome Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, who has just paid a week-long visit there. This warm welcome clearly reflects the high spirit and great morale of the Kampuchean people and armed forces, who have persistently struggled against Vietnamese aggression for the past 5 years. Since the formation of the CGDK in mid-1982, the Khmer patriotic resistance groups have greatly developed and improved their cooperation, steadily strengthening their union and immensely increasing their unity.

During the visit to the PRC last December, the leaders of the three Khmer groups vowed to each other that they would treasure their unity in order to carry on the struggle to liberate Kampuchea from the yoke of Vietnamese domination.

Last Tuesday, the session of the CGDK cabinet presided over by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in the liberated zone of the CGDK expressed great satisfaction at the growing cooperation and strengthening unity among the three Khmer resistance groups which has enabled the CGDK to win considerable successes in the political, administrative, and military domains. In particular, during the past year, the CGDK was able to further expand the liberated zone, and hundreds of thousands of Kampucheans have defected to the side of the Khmer resistance groups. The combat activities of the Khmer people's liberation front caused more serious losses and confusion to Vietnam than at any other time since it launched its aggression to occupy Kampuchea.

At present, the military operations of the CGDK are not limited to rural areas. They have spread to several towns of many provinces, including Phnom Penh. These successes have negated the predictions by Vietnam, which contemptibly said the CGDK would not last more than 6 months. Nevertheless, all evidence at hand shows that not only has the CGDK under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk survived for more than 1 and 1/2 years, but it has become stronger each day and is now capable of causing worries to Vietnam in all aspects.

In addition to the above-mentioned military and internal fields, the CGDK is enjoying concrete successes in the international arena, winning an overwhelming majority of support from various countries, particularly in the United Nations. The General Assembly has recognized the CGDK as the sole legal representative of Kampuchea in all its sessions. This completely invalidates Vietnam's effort to make the international community recognize the Heng Samrin puppet government it installed in power in early January 1979. Yesterday, the ambassadors of Egypt and Yugoslavia presented their credentials to Samdech Sihanouk. These are the seventh and eighth countries to have appointed ambassadors to Kampuchea. Next week, the ambassador of Senegal will also present his credentials to Samdech Sihanouk in the liberated zone of the CGDK.

All this shows that the Kampuchean people are not fighting the Vietnamese aggression alone. The world community is also according warm support to their just struggle for the liberation of Kampuchea from the yoke of Vietnamese control.

NAVY SECRETARY ON TOWING OF REFUGEES' BOAT

BK301228 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 30 Jan 84 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] A fact-finding mission led by Secretary General of the National Security Council Sqn Ldr Prasong Sunsuri and officials from the Foreign Affairs and Interior Ministries will travel to Narathiwat on Wednesday to launch an investigation into an accusation by the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees (UNHCR) that the Royal Thai Navy (RTN) has towed Vietnamese boat people out to sea after they sought refuge here.

Meanwhile, Secretary to the Navy Capt Prasan Suchinda explained this morning that the Navy was not involved in towing refugee boats. However, the Marine police in Songkhla had reported to Supreme Command Headquarters last week that it had towed a Vietnamese boat out to international sea after it was found heading for Thailand.

Capt Prasan said that the action taken by marine police was in accordance with the Thai Government policy to deter the Vietnamese refugees in seaworthy boats from landing in Thailand. Instead the Thai officials were instructed to give food, clothes, medicine and petrol so that the boat people could continue on their voyage.

He said that in some incidents the Thai authorities even repaired the boats for refugees if they found them in a poor state for travelling.

EDITORIAL VIEWS LAO INDOCHINA CONFERENCE

BK310256 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 Jan 84 p 4

[Editorial: "No Policy Changes Seen in Vientiane"]

[Text] If one is absolutely committed to the optimistic view of life, then the weekend meeting in Vientiane of the "Indochinese foreign ministers" might seem to offer some hope to this troubled region. But politics and international relations do not always take optimistic turns. Realism must intrude into any discussion or analysis, and it is for this reason that we see little to rejoice in today in looking at the public statements of the senior policymakers from Hanoi, Vientiane and Phnom Penh.

For the basic difference between the three regimes and most of the rest of the world remains ingrained. Simply put, it is this: the Indochinese communists remain fixed in their ideal of the subjugation of Kampuchians and the denial of the human rights of all Kampuchians to participate in the affairs of their nation. A detailed study of the communique of the Vientiane meeting confirms the impression of a first, cursory glance. Communist goals remain completely unchanged. The optimism engendered at the idea of talks between Indochina and ASEAN is quickly tempered by the realisation that the communists, in the end, have nothing to talk about.

Foreign Ministers Nguyen Co Thach and Phoun Sipaseut along with Phnom Penh's young zealot Hun Sen, insist that they want peaceful coexistence with ASEAN and with the rest of the world. That is a noble motive in itself. But this simple motive -- shared by most nations -- is tempered by other realities.

Vietnamese troops remain pressed against our border, in Kampuchea. There are no known plans for them to leave. There are no plans or suggestions with what to do about 300,000 or more Kampucheans at our frontier who dislike or fear their foreign-installed leaders enough to place their lives at risk in order to escape it. Large and significant numbers of Kampuchean nationalists, led by some of the country's most respected and well-known names, are refused any role in their country.

These are the simple and realistic problems which exist. They are also problems which the Indochinese foreign ministers refuse to address. And because they refused once again to address them last weekend, we see no reason to rejoice at the statements at the Vientiane meeting.

BURMESE SOLDIERS CROSS BORDER, REPULSED BY BPP

BK270710 Bangkok THE NATIONAL REVIEW in English 27 Jan 84 p 5

[By Phongsak Sisot]

[Text] Tha Song Yang, Tak -- Border patrol police [BPP] yesterday pushed back eight Burmese soldiers who crossed the border into a village in this border town and attempted to set up an artillery base against Karen rebels during this fierce fighting which entered its second week, official sources here said.

Sources said the eight Burmese troopers hid themselves at Doi Noi of Ban Tha Song Yang in preparations to set up an M-79 and mortars base which was planned to be used for shelling into stronghold of Karen rebels on the Burmese side of the border. The eight soldiers, however, moved back into Burma after an order by a team of border patrol police who was despatched from Zone 6 in the province. It took the Burmese soldiers about half an hour to return to their home country, sources said.

Meanwhile, highranking sources in the Third Army Region said officials at the radar centre at Doi Inthanon, Chiang Mai, were instructed to keep their close watch at possible intrusion into Thai airspace by Burmese aircraft at the Thai-Burmese border. An OV-10 aircraft was also on a standby in Mae Sot, Tak for any urgent mission at the border, sources said.

Sources said the Burmese troops continued to surround the Karen rebels' stronghold at Mae Taw Wah Camp while the rebels have despatched two more battalions of their forces to the controversial spot in their attempt to seize back the area.

The Forward Command 442 [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 January 84 on p 3 carries a similar report which identifies this unit as "Rangoon's 44th Division"] of Burma was severely battered by the rebels' attack while exchange of gunfire between both sides escalated and became more violent, Thai officials here said.

Helicopters of Burmese troops were also flown above war-ravaged Mae Taw Wah Camp, officials said, adding that it was monitored from radios on both sides that the commander of Command 442, accompanied by Russian advisers, was in one of the helicopters.

Karen rebels claimed that they had so far killed six and injured 26 Burmese soldiers while only one of them was killed and three others injured.

On the Thai side of the border, villagers at Ban Mae Tan here, opposite the Karen Maw Pokay Camp were evacuated deeper inside the border.

The villagers are now about six kms away from the border and it is speculated that the next round of battle at Maw Pokay will be fierce, officials said, adding medical officials and nurses have been despatched to border villages to give physical check for the Burmese refugees to prevent possible epidemic.

Tha Song Yang District Chief Mr Ronnaphop Chuisiri said there has been an encounter of soldiers and rebels at Maw Pokay and "the battle will definitely escalate in the next few days." He said Thai authorities have set up a special task force at Tha Song Yang to cope with the problem of refugees and the trouble of Thai villagers at the border.

#### BURMA REPORTEDLY RELEASES 71 THAI PRISONERS

BK290652 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 28 Jan 84 p 2

[Text] According to Saowanit Khongsiri, director general of the Foreign Ministry Information Department, Burma recently released 71 Thai who had been imprisoned in Burmese prisons, and these people will return to Thailand on 3 February. Of the 71 people, 61 were arrested for log poaching inside Burma from March-June 1983. The other 10 were crewmen of the fishing boat Sap Suriya from Ranong Province, who were arrested in November 1982. Saowanit said in 1983 Burma released a total 201 Thai nationals who had been arrested for various offenses in Burma.

#### NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION AGAINST GOVERNMENT FAILS

BK290255 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Chat Thai hopes of bringing a no-confidence motion against the government were dashed yesterday when the parliamentary office decided that it had too little MP support. The party leadership reportedly accused parliamentary administrators of stripping three pages of endorsements from the motion, but officials have denied the charge, insisting that they took an impartial stand. While this has reportedly angered the main opposition party's members, it has seemingly amused pro-government MPs who attributed the motion's failure to lack of preparation.

Chat Thai leader Praman Adireksan and 14 senior party members yesterday morning submitted a sealed motion to the Parliamentary Secretariat for inclusion in the next session's agenda. Parliamentary regulations require motions be supported by at least one fifth of the House or 65 votes. However, parliamentary officials later summoned Chat Thai members and told them that the motion had been nullified because it contained only 40 supporting names. The party later gave reporters photocopies of the motion, which listed 79 names. "God knows what happened to the name list," said an upset, Chawarin Latthasaksiri (Ratchaburi). "I checked the documents and the names before submission."

However, parliamentary secretary-general Panithan Loetrit insists that the motion contained only 40 names. "It has never happened before in Parliament," said Lt Panithan, stressing that "the officials had nothing to do with it. We are just postmen and are politically neutral."

Not to be outdone, Maj-Gen Praman said yesterday that the party would make a new list during tomorrow's mock noconfidence debate at the Dusit Thani Hotel and would re-submit it to the secretariat on Monday. While sources report that a Chat Thai faction, led by Col Phon Roengprasoetwit, had refused to endorse the motion, deputy leader Anuwat Watthanapongsiri claims that all faction members, except Col Phon, signed it.

Meanwhile, MP Kraisorn Tantiphong (Democrat-Chiang Mai) said he did not believe the motion would succeed in toppling Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon because the premier has proven successful on both the political and economic fronts.



NHAN DAN CRITICIZES 'TEAM SPIRIT-84' EXERCISE

OW270955 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 27 -- The U.S. is broadening its military alliance with the Seoul ruling circles to tighten a link of its global counter-revolutionary strategy against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union, straining the situation in East Asia and the Western Pacific, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

Dealing with the joint military exercise "Team Spirit 84" to be conducted by the U.S. and South Korea from February to April this year, the paper points out that this exercise, the biggest Washington-Seoul war game thus far, will also involve nearly 9,000 U.S. Marines stationed in Okinawa and Iwakuni (Japan), a proof that the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance is being strengthened.

The U.S. is also gearing up its military collusion with China and encouraging closer China-Japan ties, the paper adds.

It says "Beijing and other reactionary forces are conniving at sinister plots not only against East Asia and the Western Pacific, but also against Indochina and Southeast Asia. In his recent trip to the U.S., Zhao Ziyang struck evil deals with Ronald Reagan on the Korean issue behind the Korean people's back. The enemies of the Korean people are trying hard to give a legal figleaf to the U.S. military occupation of South Korea and perpetuate the partition of the Korean peninsula, and seeking an opportunity to invade the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

NHAN DAN continues: "The U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces are aggravating the situation in East Asia and the Western Pacific. 'Team Spirit 84' is a military provocation against the D.P.R.K. and an insolent challenge to broad sections on the Korean people who are longing for peaceful national reunification on the basis of democracy, without outside interference, and imposition. Once again, the U.S. imperialists have revealed themselves as the advocate of tension and confrontation, a threat to peace and international security, and a violator of the independence and sovereignty of other nations."

"The peoples in East Asia, Southeast Asia, Asia, and the Western Pacific are heightening their vigilance and resolutely opposing the war-seeking and aggressive schemes and acts of the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces," NHAN DAN emphasizes.

U.S. MUST RESPOND TO USSR PROPOSALS

OW271125 Hanoi VNA in English 0752 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 27 -- "The statement made by Soviet President Yuriy Andropov and published by PRAVDA Jan 25 is an important contribution to the defence of world peace and life," says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper says: "President Yuriy Andropov in his statement pointed to the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe as the cause which has aggravated the international situation, forwarded proposals and measures to ease tension and guarantee peace and security for nations... recent international developments have testified to the militarist, adventurous and war-mongering nature of the Reagan administration's foreign policy. They are deploying new nuclear missiles in Western Europe in the hope of gaining a superiority in nuclear weapons."

"This move has brought the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on the limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe to a deadlock, and forced the Soviet Union to take necessary measures to defend its own peace and security and those of the socialist community and protect life on this planet."

The paper goes on: "While deploying new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the Reagan administration is also preparing for an arms race to outer space and spreading slanders against the Soviet Union on this matter..."

"If the United States responds to the proposals of the Soviet Union, then world tension will decrease."

"The Vietnamese people warmly support Soviet President Yuriy Andropov's statement. A broad mass movement for peace is surging throughout the world and becoming a moral and material strength," the paper concludes.

'TEXT' OF THACH INTERVIEW ON INDOCHINESE MEETING

OW310816 Hanoi VNA in English 0803 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 31 -- Here is the full text of an interview granted by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY and Vietnam radio and television on the results of the recent Eighth Conference of the Indochinese Foreign Ministers in Vientiane:

Question 1: What, in your opinion, were the outstanding developments in Southeast Asia over the past five years?

Answer: The most outstanding feature of Southeast Asia over the past five years is that what had been expected to collapse did not collapse. Over the past five years, all measures taken by China, the United States, and the ASEAN countries against the three Indochinese countries have failed to reverse the situation. On the contrary, everyone knows that the three Indochinese countries keep going. In particular, the miraculous rebirth of the Kampuchean people after the biggest genocide in history has proved to be an undeniable truth.

Thus it is clear that all measures as well as all diabolical moves and machinations of China have been thwarted and the prediction about the so-called "collapse of Vietnam and Indochina" is deflating and those who nurtured this illusion are having to pay for it.

The second salient feature is that the Chinese expansionists and other reactionary forces, engineered the Kampuchean problem and did all they could to make it the most burning issue of the world in 1979-80. However, the growth of the three Indochinese countries, their policy of peace, friendship and cooperation, and realities over the past five years, particularly the fact that the Kampuchean people have settled themselves their own affairs, have made it amply clear that the Kampuchean issue is no longer a burning question of the world.

China's policy of stirring up confrontation in Southeast Asia jeopardizes peace and stability in the region, thus driving into crisis some of the already unstable ASEAN countries. Such a conjuncture has made the question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia one of the most urgent problems of the countries in the region.

Question 2: What is new in the communique of the Indochinese foreign ministers' conference?

Answer: The news in the communique of the Indochinese foreign ministers conference is that it has brought out four factors in the Southeast Asian situation and outlined five possibilities for the development of the situation in the region.

Question 3: Could you please elaborate on the meaning of the four factors?

Answer: These four factors reflect in a most fundamental and comprehensive way the Southeast Asian situation over the past forty years, especially since 1979.

The biggest wars and crises in Southeast Asia over the past forty years have been caused by foreign countries, the militarists, colonialists, imperialists, expansionists and hegemonists. Their main victims have been the three Indochinese nations. To carry out their wars of aggression and provoke crises aimed at opposing the three Indochinese countries, they have pursued a policy of divide-and-rule, instigating the Southeast Asian countries to oppose the three Indochinese countries, especially using part of the territory of some countries, Thailand in particular, as operating bases against the three Indochinese countries. Yet, all the militarists, colonialists, imperialists, expansionists and hegemonists have used the pretext of opposing the danger of communist expansion to cover up their crimes, labelling the victims of their aggression as invaders, while presenting the aggressors as defenders of independence and freedom.

Everyone still remembers the United States' fabrication about the so-called Tonkin Gulf incident as a pretext to invade Vietnam and the Chinese reactionaries' allegation about Vietnam's aggression as an excuse to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people and the three Indochinese countries. It should be noted that since 1979, all the expansionists, hegemonists, militarists and imperialists who over the past 40 years have in different periods invaded the three Indochinese countries while remaining foes among themselves, have teamed up to oppose the three Indochinese countries. The three Indochinese countries are the main victims of outside aggression and are the main obstacle to the strategy of outside forces of subjugating Southeast Asia. The imperialists and expansionists have all used Southeast Asian countries as pawns in the realization of their strategy. Over the past forty years, all their measures, including launching wars against the three Indochinese countries' independence, have failed. The three Indochinese countries, starting from empty hands have step by step gained victory in their wars against the colonialists and imperialists. The last five years marked a major success of the three Indochinese countries.

The above four factors clearly point to the origins of the present situation in Southeast Asia and also the problems to be solved. All solutions which do not take these four factors into account cannot solve the situation in Southeast Asia.

Question 4: What are the meaning of and differences between the five possibilities mentioned in the communique?

Answer: The five possibilities mentioned in the communique reflect in the simplest and clearest manner the extreme complexity of the development of the Southeast Asia situation in the past five years. The conference raised in the clearest terms the main problems to be solved in Southeast Asia, named the parties directly concerned with each kind of problems and suggested many ways of solving these problems from separate solution of each problem to a global solution, from simple to complicated solutions.

Within the framework of these five possibilities, we have proposed four forums of dialogue between the ASEAN, Indochinese and concerned countries, between China and the three Indochinese countries, between Thailand and the three Indochinese countries and between the two groups of ASEAN and Indochinese countries.

These five possibilities have taken into account the declared stances of all parties over the past five years, and very broad freedom of choice is open to all parties concerned. We think that the only way is to embark on the first four possibilities. The fifth possibility is what has happened over the past five years. We are striving to materialize the first four possibilities, but we are also prepared to cope with the fifth eventuality which is the worst.

Question five: What do you think are the prospects for those possibilities?

Answer: The past five years have been the most serious and severe trial for the policies of the concerned parties aimed at solving problems in Southeast Asia. That period was long enough for learning the necessary lessons aimed at avoiding the ruts of overturned chariots. There are now realistic and healthy tendencies among concerned countries and greater possibility to solve problems in Southeast Asia than in the past five years.

However, China alone has not changed in any way its hostile policy toward the Indochinese countries. It has improved its relations with all but the three countries in Indochina. It has left the doors open to all eventualities: to war as well as to peace. Over the past 30 years, China has suddenly changed its friends and foes, and China is the only country in the world to have effected so quick changes in a bid to realize its unchanged ambition of big-nation expansionism and hegemonism.

We are striving for peace but at the same time we are ready to cope with the worst eventuality.

#### NHAN DAN PRAISES RESULTS OF VIENTIANE CONFERENCE

BK301442 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Jan 84

[30 January NHAN DAN editorial: "Constructive Proposals, Shining Good Will"]

[Text] We are welcoming the spring of the Year of the Rat with a great piece of good news: The eighth regular conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam, held in Vientiane on 28 and 29 January, has achieved fine success. It highly appreciated the great and glorious successes of the three Indochinese peoples over the past 5 years and once again underscored the three countries' good will for entering into constructive dialogue with the ASEAN countries to build a peaceful, stable, and cooperative Southeast Asia.

This time around, the foreign ministerial conference of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam was convened on the occasion of the 1st anniversary of the three Indochinese countries' summit conference, which was held in Vientiane in February 1983, and the 5th anniversary of the glorious success of the Kampuchean revolution. Reviewing the past 5 years and a year of implementing the resolution of the three countries' summit conference, we can see that many major changes have taken place on the Indochinese peninsula and in the region. The PRK has scored miraculous achievements in national rehabilitation and enjoyed growing prestige in the international arena. The three Indochinese countries have dealt an important setback to the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Beijing reactionaries in collusion with U.S. imperialism. Overcoming untold difficulties, they have achieved great successes in national construction and defense.

Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, standing closely united with one another and with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community, constitute an important factor ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia.



The position and force of the three countries' revolution are now stronger than ever before, and an extremely fine new situation has arisen in the Indochinese peninsula. These important achievements have had a positive impact on the general situation in the region, shattering the illusion of those who dream of reversing the situation in Kampuchea and weakening and annexing the Indochinese countries.

The past 5 years witnessed the bitter failure of the Chinese reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and their followers in their attempt to provoke confrontation between their followers in their attempt to provoke confrontation between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries. The trend toward dialogue between the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia has continued to be promoted. An increasing section of public opinion in the ASEAN countries has approved of negotiations among countries in the region for the sake of a peaceful, stable, and cooperative Southeast Asia. The Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference's resolution on Southeast Asia constituted an important inspiration helping promote the trend toward dialogue in the region.

To date, the hostile policy of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists toward the three Indochinese countries has not changed in the slightest. The main threat to Southeast Asia's peace and stability is Beijing's expansionist and hegemonist policy. While loudly alleging that the so-called Kampuchea issue is a problem between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries, China has attempted to monopolize this issue to serve its sinister global strategy, using it as the focus of its strategic collaboration with the United States against the Soviet Union and setting the ASEAN countries against the Indochinese countries. China has also used the Kampuchea issue as a card in its global strategy, in its relations with the United States and the Soviet Union, and in the service of its expansionist and hegemonist policy.

Beijing's 5-point proposal on the Kampuchea issue is in fact only aimed at forcing a unilateral withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces, allowing the genocidal Pol Pot clique to return to Kampuchea, and terminating the Kampuchean people's rebirth while the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists would have a free hand in opposing the three Indochinese countries.

As victims of various imperialist aggressors and international reactionaries and having experienced over 30 years of atrocious war, the three Indochinese peoples have no greater aspiration than to live in peace, to safeguard their national independence and freedom, and to build a decent and happy life. The Indochinese peoples always treasure their long-standing solidarity and friendship with the Chinese people, regard the three Indochinese countries' friendly relations with China as a very important factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and spare no effort in restoring normal relations with the PRC on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. At the same time, they always uphold vigilance and resolutely foil all dark schemes of the Chinese expansionist and hegemonist forces against the Indochinese countries.

We set great store by our friendship with the American people, but we resolutely condemn the U.S. Administration's hostile policy toward the three Indochinese countries. This policy runs counter to the American people's legitimate interests as well as those of the Southeast Asian peoples and is doomed to failure.

In their relations with the ASEAN countries, the three Indochinese countries always persist in a policy of peace, friendship, and good neighborliness. The ASEAN and Indochinese countries share a very basic and long-term interest, which is the maintenance of lasting peace and stability in the region, a necessary condition for developing economy and improving the living conditions of the people in each country. Reality has clearly shown that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries is an important factor ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

All differences between the two groups of countries should be settled through equal and constructive negotiations in accordance with the spirit of good neighborliness and on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty and of joint efforts to build a peaceful, stable, and cooperative Southeast Asia. We hold that the problems in Southeast Asia must be settled as a whole package on the basis of equality, respect for the legitimate interest of each group of countries, nonimposition on each other, and exclusion of imposition from outside.

All solutions will have to take the four characteristics of the regional situation into account: First, the threat to the independence of the countries in the region has always come from the outside -- namely, from the imperialist, aggressive, and imperialist forces, second, these forces have always resorted to the policy of divide and conquer and have driven the ASEAN and Indochinese countries into a state of confrontation; third, the three Indochinese countries have always been the main victims of their aggressions and interventions; and fourth; Thailand's territory has always been used as a springboard by hostile forces from the outside to invade, intervene in, and oppose the Indochinese countries to undermine peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

All solutions must be designed to put an end to all aggressions and interventions from outside, stop the use of Thailand as a springboard against the Indochinese countries, and respect the independence and sovereignty of the three Indochinese countries as well as other countries in Southeast Asia.

The three Indochinese countries are prepared to undertake bilateral consultations as well as to immediately start dialogues between the groups of ASEAN and Indochinese countries to seek possible ways for solving the overall situation in Southeast Asia.

The conference of foreign affairs ministers of the three Indochinese countries held in Vientiane put forth very rational and reasonable proposals and solutions, thus clearly displaying the fine attitude of good will of the three Indochinese countries in conformity with the spirit of the resolution of the 7th Nonaligned Summit and the proposal of the ASEAN countries for a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality -- ZOPFAN -- and meeting the earnest aspirations of 350 million Southeast Asian people. The constructive proposals just advanced by the conference of the three ministers have an important meaning as they reflect the lofty sense of responsibility and the extremely serious attitude of the three countries toward the destiny of not only Indochina but also Southeast Asia as a whole.

In recent years, acting in accordance with China's plan, Thailand and some ruling circles in other ASEAN countries have pursued a policy of opposition and imposition against the three Indochinese countries. This has only rendered the situation tense and deadlocked, created more conditions for the Beijing reactionaries acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists, and other reactionary international forces to intensify their deep intervention in the countries of this region; and consequently, caused difficulties and harm to the ASEAN countries themselves. If the situation grows more tense and the disagreements between the two groups of countries persist, the situation may erupt out of control, and the Chinese reactionaries, with the complicity of the United States and Japan, may take advantage of it to start a major war in Southeast Asia.

Confrontation, the use of weapons and military force, or holding dialogue from the position of strength, threats, and pressure against the three Indochinese countries is futile. This would not help solve any problems but would only worsen the situation. Holding dialogue in a sincere and serious manner is the only correct way to enhance mutual understanding, settle step by step the outstanding problems, and narrow down the disagreements between the two groups of countries to benefit the essential interest of each country as well as the common interest in the sake of peace and stability in the region and the world.

VNA: INDOCHINESE FOREIGN MINISTERS COMMUNIQUE

OW291632 Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 29 Jan 84

["Communique of Indochinese Foreign Ministers' Conference" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 29 -- The eighth conference of the ministers for foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was held in Veintiane on January 28th and 29th, 1984.

The conference reviewed the last five years of struggle waged by the three Indochinese peoples to build up and defend their respective homelands, appraised the first year's implementation of the resolutions of the three countries' summit conference and discussed on the direction of action for the time to come.

1 - The conference is of the unanimous view that the last five years represent a most difficult but also a brilliantly successful phase for the Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples in their struggle to defend their respective independence and sovereignty for the sake of peace, stability and cooperation among Southeast Asian nations. In particular, the Kampuchean people's miraculous resurrection and the growing international prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea have found their most lively expression in the popular and military parade organized on the occasion of the fifth celebration of the National Day. The successes scored by the three peoples in the past five years have dealt a heavy blow to the schemes of the Chinese expansionist and hegemonist forces, of American imperialism and of the reactionary forces within the ruling circles of some A.S.E.A.N. countries aimed at provoking confrontation and tension in Southeast Asia so as to reverse the situation in Kampuchea and weaken the Indochinese countries.

The trials of the last five years have all the more bound together the three Indochinese peoples in their special friendship and militant alliance. The three countries' first summit conference marks a new phase in the three peoples' just and unfailingly victorious struggle as well as in their special mutual relations.

The gradual implementation of the three Indochinese countries' summit conference resolutions has steadily reinforced these countries' cohesion and all round cooperation, mutual trust and close ties in their common revolutionary cause.

The conference takes note with satisfaction of the fact that the achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people's resurrection has made possible the partial annual withdrawal of units of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea, and expresses the hope that the present state of security and stability of the People's Republic of Kampuchea will allow another partial withdrawal in the course of 1984.

2 - The conference is happy to note the increasingly clear awareness of public opinion of the main threat to Southeast Asia's peace and stability as being the expansionist and hegemonist policy of the Chinese authorities acting hand in glove with U.S. imperialism. The three Indochinese peoples have been victims of the longest and most bloody wars of aggression in world history and of the same time valient fighters in the safeguarding of their independence, making a major contribution to the cause of peace in Southeast Asia and the world. Their greatest aspiration is to live in peace and friendship with all other countries. With their policy of peace, friendship and cooperation, the three peoples in Indochina constitute an important factor of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.



The conference holds the unanimous view that the Chinese authorities' hostile policy toward the three Indochinese countries has not in the least changed. While speaking of peace [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese on 29 January at 1430 GMT carries the text of the communique which here reads... While being compelled to speak of peace...changing wording] the Chinese authorities are still in reality intensifying their multifaceted war of sabotage against the Indochinese countries, attempting to rally local reactionaries, stepping up their infiltrations for subversive purposes as well as their psychological war, trying by all means to divide the three countries and undermine their cohesion. While China on the one hand loudly alleges that the Kampuchea issue is a problem between the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries in order to drive the former against the latter, on the other, as is known to everybody, the Khmer reactionaries headed by Pol Pot are creatures of China, which is their main supplier of weapons against the Kampuchean people and also the principal threat to the three Indochinese peoples. At the same time, China attempts to monopolize the so-called Kampuchea issue to serve its global strategy. While it categorically opposes dialogue between the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries and drives the former against the latter, it chooses the Kampuchea issue as a central problem to be settled with the Soviet Union aimed at improving Sino-Soviet relations, concurrently using the Kampuchea and Afghanistan issues as the focus of its strategic collaboration with the United States against the Soviet Union, setting the Southeast Asian against the Indochinese nations, and the countries of southern and western Asia against Afghanistan. China also demands that a settlement to the Kampuchea issue be a precondition to an improvement of its relations with Vietnam. It is obvious that in the eyes of China, the Kampuchea issue is but a card in its global strategy in its relations with the United States and the Soviet Union, and in the service of its hegemonism and expansionism in Southeast Asia.

Such has always been China's customary policy aimed at driving other countries into conflict with one another and taking advantage of these conflicts to serve its strategy and to reach settlements on the backs of the conflicting parties as China did in the case of the three Indochinese people's struggle against the colonialists in the fifties and against the imperialists in the sixties and seventies. The so-called five-point proposal of China on the Kampuchea problem amounts in fact to demanding a unilateral total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea in order to let Pol Pot and his men return to Kampuchea and terminate the Kampuchean people's rebirth while the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists would have a free hand to act against the countries of Indochina. The People's Democratic Republic of Laos, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam fully support the talks undertaken by the Soviet Union to improve relations with China and at the same time warmly welcome the Soviet Union's invariable policy towards the Indochinese countries while conducting those talks, namely its categorical rejection of China's absurd demands and its determination to strengthen its solidarity and powerful support to the national construction and defence efforts of the three Indochinese countries. The People's Democratic Republic of Laos, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam appraise highly this principled stand on the part of the Soviet Union which they consider as a strong support and great source of encouragement for them.

Now as earlier, the three countries of Indochina always set great store by the ties of solidarity and long standing friendship with the Chinese people and view them as an extremely important factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The present abnormal state of affairs between the three Indochinese countries and China is but temporary and the peoples of Indochina as well as of China share a common interest, namely peace so as to devote their energy and resources to national construction. In this spirit, the three Indochinese countries reiterate their proposals aimed at restoring relations of friendship and good neighborliness with the People's Republic of China on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. The People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea wholly support the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in its endeavors to restore peace in the Vietnam-China border areas and resume the Vietnam-China talks no matter where and when. The proposals made by both sides with a view to normalizing relations between them shall be a matter for bilateral discussions.



3 - The successive U.S. administrations have over the past five years unceasingly played the China card to oppose the Soviet Union and the three Indochinese countries. While accelerating the arms race to further strain the situation in the world, especially in Asia and the Pacific, the U.S. Administration has closely colluded with China, increased its military aid to the ruling circles in Thailand and the other ASEAN countries, and opposed the Kampuchean people's revival and the three Indochinese countries. The conference sternly condemns the hostile policy of the United States. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese reads... the U.S. Administration... changing wording] towards the three Indochinese countries, a policy which is detrimental to the interests of the American people and of peace in Southeast Asia. This policy is doomed to failure as it was in the seventies in Indochina.

Proceeding from the friendship between the American people and the peoples of the three Indochinese countries who were once bound to each other in the struggle against the war of aggression waged by the U.S. authorities in Indochina, and from humanitarianism and sympathies with the American people's aspiration, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea will supply one another with the necessary information on Americans missing in the war in Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea. Should the U.S. Government have a cooperative attitude and renounce its hostile policy towards the three Indochinese countries, the latter would be ready, within the capacity of each country, to cooperate with the U.S. Government in this matter, and at the same time, they would be also ready to cooperate with non-governmental organizations in the United States in this matter.

The peoples of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam hope that on the question of Americans missing in the Indochina war as well as on issues concerning common interests such as peace and friendship, the American people will cooperate with the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, the biggest victims of the warlike and aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism.

4 - The conference clearly indicated that the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries share a long term and most fundamental common interest, which is the maintenance of a lasting peace and stability in Southeast Asia, permanently excluding all foreign intervention there and concentrating energy and resources on the solution of each country's urgent problems i.e. economic construction and development. The ASEAN and the Indochinese peoples share the ardent wish to live together in peace and to develop relations of cooperation, friendship and good neighbourliness for the sake of peace and prosperity of each respective country.

On the other hand, there remains disagreement between the two groups of countries as to the cause of the present situation in Southeast Asia and measures to restore peace and stability in that region. Thailand and a few other ASEAN countries hold the view that a solution to the Kampuchea problem is needed before the question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia may be settled and it is their intention to impose an absurd solution with regard to Kampuchea, demanding that Vietnam unilaterally withdraw its forces from Kampuchea while China, [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese here adds the phrase: the reactionary forces in the Thai ruling circle...] Thailand and the Pol Pot clique would bestow on themselves the right to act freely, they want to introduce into Kampuchea military forces from several countries that used to support Pol Pot against the Kampuchean people thus allowing the so-called coalition government of Pol Pot to be reinstalled back in Kampuchea, liquidating the legal administration of the People's Republic of Kampuchea opposing the Kampuchean people's rebirth and turning Kampuchea into a client of Thailand, American imperialism and Chinese reactionaries. Such a solution constitutes a gross violation of the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination and contributes to the furtherance of China's schemes against the three Indochinese countries and against peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The three Indochinese countries consider that a global solution to the problems of Southeast Asia is needed, on the basis of equality, respect for the legitimate interest of each group of countries, non-imposition on each other and exclusion of imposition from outside. The contemporary history of Southeast Asia, particularly in the last forty years, has allowed to derive four characteristics:

The threat to the independence of Southeast Asian nations has always come from outside [Hanoi Domestic in Vietnamese here adds the phrase: namely from various colonialist, imperialist, and expansionist forces.]

The main victims of the various aggressions, interventions and dominations have been the three Indochinese countries. The aggressions and interventions against [Hanoi Domestic in Vietnamese here adds the phrase: the Indochinese countries as well as...] peace and stability in Southeast Asia by colonialist, imperialist and expansionist forces from outside would not have been possible without the assistance and the use of the territory of some countries in the region, in particular Thailand.

The imperialists and expansionist forces have constantly resorted to the policy of divide to rule and driven the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries into a state of confrontation.

Any solution that is to bring about solid and lasting peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia will have to take these characteristics into account, ensure respect for the independence and sovereignty of the three Indochinese as well as the other countries in Southeast Asia and bring about peaceful coexistence in friendship and cooperation between two groups of countries.

The conference is of the view that the present situation in Southeast Asia could evolve in five possible directions:

-- The adoption of a global [Hanoi Domestic in Vietnamese here substitutes the word "overall" for "global"] solution to the problems related to peace and stability in Southeast Asia on the basis of the withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from the region, an end to external intervention and the establishment in Southeast Asia of a zone of peace, friendship and cooperation. This global [Hanoi Domestic in Vietnamese here substitutes the word "overall" for "global"] solution could lead a solid and lasting peace in the region. Its content has been mentioned in the resolution on Southeast Asia adopted in March 1983 by the Seventh Non-aligned Summit Conference, and conforms with the ASEAN countries' proposal on a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality set forth in 1971, and with the seven-point proposal expounded on behalf of the three Indochinese countries by the foreign minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos at the 36th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1981.

-- The adoption of a partial settlement involving the three Indochinese countries and China aimed at the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea paired with a termination of the Chinese threat, of the utilization of Thai territory as a base of action against the three Indochinese countries and the use of Pol Pot remnant troops and other Khmer reactionaries against the people of Kampuchea.

-- The adoption of a partial settlement involving the three Indochinese countries and Thailand on the basis of an equal security for both sides and the setting up of a safety zone along both sides of the Kampuchea-Thailand border. Both sides shall jointly decide on a form of international control of the terms of the agreement.

-- Pending a global [Hanoi Domestic Vietnamese here substitutes the word "overall" for "global"] solution or a partial settlement as mentioned above, a framework agreement on principles governing relations between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries with a view to checking the danger of escalation of the present situation into a major conflict and to paving the way for a gradual solution of the immediate as well as latent points of disagreement between the two groups of countries or among the countries in the region. Both sides shall examine an international form of guarantee and observation of what will have been agreed upon by both sides.

-- The continuation of the present situation, neither a global nor a partial solution being reached. In this case, the disagreements between the two groups of countries will be aggravated, [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese rewords the preceding to read: Permitting the present situation to continue to be wholly or partially unsolved will further aggravate disagreements between the two groups of countries, ...] thus possibly leading to an explosive, uncontrollable situation that China could take advantage of to provoke a large scale war in Southeast Asia.

The reality of the past five years shows that the nations of Southeast Asia can choose but one alternative which consists in joint discussions between the two groups of countries to settle all problems raised by each side on the basis of equality, respect for each other's legitimate interests and absence of intervention from outside. The past five years bear evidence that this is the only way to ease tension, strengthen mutual understanding, reduce disagreement between the two groups of countries, and gradually move toward peace and stability, in conformity with the interests of all countries in the region and for the sake of peace. Any other path can only lead to tension and impasse, deepening disagreement between the two groups of countries and creating conditions favourable to indepth foreign intervention within the countries of the region.

As for a form of regional or international conference, the three Indochinese countries' viewpoint is that this is a question that can and should be agreed upon by the two groups of countries on the basis of equality and non-imposition.

The three Indochinese countries are prepared to undertake bilateral consultations as well as to start immediately conversations between the two groups of ASEAN and Indochinese countries. All proposals set forth by each side shall be a matter for discussion on the basis of equality. The People's Republic of Kampuchea reaffirms its good will not to let the question of its participation hinder the initiation of dialogue between the two groups of countries. The conference agreed to designate Laos and Vietnam as representatives of the Indochinese countries to take part in the conversations between the two groups of countries. It welcomes the formula put forward by the Malaysian foreign minister on talks between the five ASEAN countries, and Vietnam and Laos and its prepared to examine any formula regarding dialogue between the two groups of ASEAN and Indochinese countries.

The conference notes that a growing number of ASEAN countries are manifesting their wish to promote dialogue with the Indochinese countries, and once again appeals to the governments of all countries in the world to foster this trend for the sake of peace in Southeast Asia and in the world.

The conference welcomes the results achieved in the talks between the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the Kingdom of Thailand on the settlement of mutual problems and the conversion of the Mekong River into their border of peace.

5- The three Indochinese countries welcome the appraisal and the deep and comprehensive analysis Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese here changes the wording to read: The three Indochinese countries agree with the profound analysis... of the causes of the deteriorating international situation made by Comrade Yuriy Andropov in his September 28th and November 24th 1983 declarations.

They extend their unreserved support to all practical steps and measures taken by the Soviet Union with a view to consolidating its defense capacity and ensuring security for all Soviet people as well as for its allies. In their view, the measures of retaliation taken by the Soviet Union, the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia and the Democratic Republic of Germany with the agreement of all other Warsaw Treaty member states, in reply to the schemes of imperialism that tries by all means to obtain military and especially nuclear supremacy by positioning on the territory of a few Western European countries new American medium-range nuclear missiles. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese here reads...medium-range nuclear missiles are absolutely necessary to maintain the balance of nuclear forces ...]

As timely opportunities to maintain the balance of nuclear forces in Europe and to ensure peace and security for the peoples of Europe and the world. The three Indochinese countries convey their full support for the position of the Soviet Union and other member states of the Warsaw Pact at the ongoing Stockholm Conference.

Vientiane, January 29 1984.

TO HUU VISITS CAO BANG, LANG SON PROVINCES

BK310614 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] January 23-27 Comrade To Huu, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited and conveyed his Tet greetings to the people and Armed Forces in Lang Son and Cao Bang Provinces and cadres and combatants of the 1st Military Region Command.

In Lang Son, Comrade La Thang, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Lang Son Provincial Party Committee, briefed Comrade To Huu on the achievements recorded by the people and Armed Forces of Lang Son over the past years and the tasks to be carried out by the province in the coming years. Comrade To Huu also heard the colonel commander of the Army corps charged with defending Lang Son report on the training activities and combat readiness of his unit and on the Army corps' efforts to join the local people in production and economic construction and in stabilizing life.

Comrade To Huu visited Support Bases G and K and inspected soldiers' living quarters and fortifications at their forward posts. He also called on the Afforestation Regiment, whose numerous achievements have been studied at a conference organized by the Ministry of Forestry, and visited the Chi Lang Museum which is situated on the site where more than 500 years ago, our Army and people beheaded Luu Shan, general of the Ming aggressors, and destroyed more than 10,000 enemy combatants. Comrade To Huu wrote in the museum's memorial book: Chi Lang will always remain a great school of the heroic tradition of the Vietnamese nation and their determination to defend and build the country.

At the places he visited, Comrade To Huu talked to the local cadres, combatants, and people. He urged them to stand combat ready and pool their efforts to carry out production and economic construction activities, improve living conditions, make full use of the land, and develop the production of grain and food, livestock breeding, industrial crop cultivation, and afforestation while stepping up the construction of small hydroelectric projects and roads.

Asserting the great potential of the Armed Forces in production and economic construction, comrade To Huu said that, originating from the laboring people, the Army has a very great creative capability both in combat and production.



In Cao Bang, Comrade Vuong Duong Tuong, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Cao Bang Provincial Party Committee, briefed Comrade To Huu on the achievements recorded by the province in the past and the province's orientations for the future. Comrade To Huu also heard the colonel commander of the Pac Bo Army Corps report on the training activities and combat readiness of his unit, the living conditions of soldiers, and the corps' efforts to join the local people in developing production, carrying out economic construction, and stabilizing life.

Comrade To Huu visited the Phuc Hoa sugar mill built by the Army, Support Base P, the Pac Bo Museum, Unit X, Border Defense Post No 167, the 3d Battalion, and the hydroelectric station and engineering workshop of the Lam Son group. He also visited Kim Dong Fallen Heroes' Cemetery.

At the places he visited, Comrade To Huu offered his Tet greetings and gifts to cadres and combatants. He was deeply moved upon meeting the combatants defending the fatherland at Bac Po, the nation's glorious historical site whose name is closely linked with the great life of actions of respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh.

Comrade To Huu also met and cordially talked to a large gathering of key cadres of the various sectors in Cao Bang Province and representatives of the provincial armed forces. He praised Cao Bang for its successes in carrying out the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland and, at the same time, suggested measures for the province to develop its economy, strengthen security and national defense in the future, and satisfactorily combine economy with national defense locally. He urged all sectors, echelons, and localities in the province to give even better care to the Armed Forces, especially the combatants who are manning the forward bases of the fatherland.

The provincial leaders and commanders of the provincial armed forces pledged with Comrade To Huu to unite in their construction efforts, firmly defend every sacred inch of the fatherland's border, and contribute to successfully fulfilling the 1984 state plan in the first days of the year.

#### PHAM HUNG EXPLAINS 1984, 1985 STATE PLANS

BK301401 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] On the occasion of the 1984 New Year and the approaching Giap Ty Tet, Comrade Pham Hung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited Long An, Tien Giang, Cuu Long, Hau Giang, and Kien Giang Provinces. In these provinces, Comrade Pham Hung pointed out the basic contents of the resolution of the party Central Committee's fifth plenum and clearly explained the significance and content of the 1984 and 1985 state plans which are aimed at meeting at any cost the requirement that we will basically stabilize the situation in all respects in 1985 in order to create favorable conditions for the ensuing 1986-90 plan.

MALAYSIAGHAZALI HOLDS TALKS WITH BELGIUM'S TINDEMANS

BK301025 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Malaysia and Iran are to negotiate people-to-people contact between both countries. The minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, says this is to avoid the problem created that Iran-exported Islamic revolution.... [as heard]

The minister said this to newsmen after visiting Belgian Foreign Minister Mr Leo Tindemans called on him in Kuala Lumpur today. The ministers discussed economic matters, particularly on upgrading technical cooperation between the two countries. Tan Sri Ghazali told his Belgian counterpart that Malaysia needed the transfer of technology for its industrial programs. Various international developments such as Kampuchea and the European Economic Community [EEC] were also discussed during the meeting. Meanwhile, Mr Tindemans briefed the ambassadors of EEC accredited to Kuala Lumpur on issues such as cooperation between the EEC and Malaysia. The Belgian foreign minister arrived in the federal capital yesterday for a 3-day visit.

SINGAPOREINDONESIA'S MOKHTAR ON KAMPUCHEA SITUATION

BK271149 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Indonesia has warned that a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem will be very difficult if there is a spillover of fighting into Thailand during the expected Vietnamese dry season offensive against Kampuchean resistance forces. The Indonesian foreign minister, Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, sounded the warning in an interview with the Singapore Broadcasting Corporation at Changi Airport before returning to Jakarta after attending the Islamic summit in Casablanca.

Commenting on Prince Sihanouk's visit to ASEAN capitals next month, Dr Mokhtar said it would be helpful for the political struggle to gain more recognition for Democratic Kampuchea. He said that Prince Sihanouk was now much more firmly recognized as president of Democratic Kampuchea as compared with a year ago.

Dr Mokhtar also disclosed that the visit by the Vietnamese foreign minister to Jakarta had been canceled because Mr Nguyen Co Thach could not stop over while on his way to Australia.

COMELEC TO ISSUE PLEBISCITE RESULT PROCLAMATION

W301355 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] has set for Wednesday, 1 February, for proclamation of the national result of the 27 January plebiscite on proposed constitutional amendments.

On Wednesday the poll body will submit the results to the president, who shall then proclaim the amendments ratified by the electorate. The amendments will then be compiled to the Constitution and shall take effect immediately upon proclamation of their ratification by the president.

Comelec Chairman Vicente Santiago, Jr, has announced that close to 50 percent of the plebiscite results have already been submitted to the poll body. As of 0300 this afternoon, the official tally is as follows:

The question No 1, the yes votes totaled 5,210,087 as against 844,987 no votes.

For question No 2, yes votes came to 5,283,582 as against 910,460 no votes.

For question No 3, 4,142,893 voted yes while 1,962,992 voted no.

For question No 4, the yes votes totaled 4,078,460 as against 2,003,379 no votes.

ANTIGOVERNMENT MARCHERS WILL PROCEED TO AIRPORT

W302122 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Military and police authorities agreed today to allow a group of antigovernment demonstrators to proceed through Metro Manila on their way to the Manila International Airport. The agreement came after 2 days of a standoff between the marchers and airport troops in Meycauayan, Bulacan; and Philip Tan has more.

[Begin recording] [Tan] The military gave the go signal after the group of protesters led by Agapito Butz Aquino agreed to abide with certain conditions set by the authorities. Aquino agreed to allow a body search of demonstrators and accepted the authorities' advice for the march to take the shoulder roads along MacArthur Highway so as not to obstruct traffic. The marchers also agreed to send vehicles which have come alongside of the marchers from Tarlac ahead of the marchers in order to avoid traffic snarls.

Brigadier General Bienvenido Felix, chief of the Regional Unified Command in Region 3, said the conditions remain absolute.

[Cut to shot of Felix speaking before microphones] [Felix] There should be a spot check on some suspicious personnel or persons in their group in order to determine who are the members of their participants and who are the law violators who are trying to create some sort of trouble or violence. And this is for their protection and security.

[Tan] There were suggestions that the marchers wind up their procession at the Ogarte Field in Makati. Butz Aquino rejected the offer.

[Cut to shot of Aquino among marchers, speaking to reporter] [Aquino] Already we have been searched in (Kalongpin), and there were no deadly weapons that were found in our possession. But, somehow, some weapon was found in one of the vehicles. Well, of course, both sides have their own claims. But, if that is their condition for us to have a body search, just to assure everybody, we are willing to have this body search.

[Unidentified reporter] In other words, Ogarte Field is not acceptable to you?

[Aquino] Yes, I am sorry, Ogarte Field is not acceptable.

[Tan] Butz Aquino said the march will continue at 0800 tomorrow. The protest march began last Friday in Tarlac and was scheduled to end Saturday afternoon at the Manila International Airport. The march was stalled by antiriot troops in Meycauayan, Bulacan, over fears that the protestors may have been infiltrated by dissidents who may create disturbances in Manila. [end recording]

SALVADOR LAUREL TESTIFIES AT AGRAVA BOARD

HK310046 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] On the Aquino case, former Senator Salvador Laurel told the Agrava fact-finding board yesterday how the first lady, Mrs Imelda Marcos, warned former Senator Benigno Aquino about the plots to kill him. Laurel said this information was conveyed to him by Aquino in their communications before the assassination. Quoting Aquino, Laurel said Mrs Marcos told Aquino that some men loyal to the Marcoses might kill Aquino if he returned to Manila. However, Laurel quoted Aquino as saying that Mrs Marcos said, you had better not come home, because some of our boys might kill you, believing it will make us happy, although we will never order it. All Laurel's testimony before the Agrava board was alleged accounts of what Aquino told him.

AFP Reports Testimony

OW300917 Hong Kong AFP in English 0807 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Manila, Jan 30 (AFP) -- Opposition Leader Salvador Laurel today testified that Imelda Marcos, the wife of President Ferdinand Marcos, had twice warned that Benigno Aquino would die if he returned home.

Mr Laurel told a board probing the murder of the president's political archrival that Mrs Marcos gave the warnings in the National Assembly before Mr Aquino's fatal homecoming last August 21. Mr Aquino, 50, was shot dead while under military escort at Manila airport as he arrived after three years of self-exile in the United States. The government said that a communist gunman killed on the airport tarmac by troopers was the assassin, but the Aquino family and the opposition hold the government responsible.

Mr Laurel, a National Assembly Ministry member until he quit after the assassination, said that on August 2 he was asked by Assemblyman Arturo Tolentino to meet Mrs Marcos at the assembly hall. He said that after he approached Mrs Marcos -- who is a member of parliament and minister of human settlements aside from being governor of Metro Manila -- he told her that Mr Aquino was to arrive on August 7. According to Mr Laurel, Mrs Marcos remarked: "That is not possible. That's impossible. If he comes home he is dead."

Mr Laurel said that within hearing distance of them was Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Mr Tolentino and Prime Minister Cesar Virata. Mr Aquino's return was postponed to August 21 after the government asked him to delay his arrival by at least a month following what it said were intelligence reports of an assassination plot against him by personal enemies.



Mr Laurel said that on August 15, also at the National Assembly, he was summoned by Mrs Marcos through two assembly women, and that among those present when they met were Mr Virata, Mr Enrile, and Presidential Assistant Juan Tuvera. Mr Laurel said he told Mrs Marcos that Mr Aquino would arrive August 21, and that Mrs Marcos replied: "He cannot come on the 7th and he cannot come home on the 21st. If he comes home he will be dead." On questioning by board member Luciano Salazar, Mr Laurel said that Mrs Marcos "was very serious when she said it ... not in light banter. She was not smiling and she was not joking."

Mr Laurel also testified to the board that Mr Aquino had told him after meeting with Mrs Marcos in New York last May that she had offered Mr Aquino monetary support to allow Mr Aquino to live comfortably with his family in the United States. When Mr Aquino rejected the offer, Mrs Marcos said, according to Mr Laurel: "Well, in that case, better not come home. Some of our boys may kill you thinking it will make us happy, but we will never order it."

Mr Laurel has been linked to the assassination by a government witness, 31-year-old costume designer Eutiquio Daraman. He had told the board earlier this month that he had been informed by Mr Aquino's alleged assassin -- Rolando Galman -- that Mr Laurel had furnished information on Mr Aquino's arrival. Mr Laurel denied knowing either Mr Galman or Mr Daraman and said that Mr Daraman's testimony was "a blatant lie."

#### MARCOS REVEALS PLANS, OPTIMISM FOR ECONOMY

##### Addresses Batasan Session

OW301355 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] The president has announced a program of provincial development even as he sounded a call for a new vision and dimension to national development efforts. The president also approved a 10 percent cut in operational expenses of all government ministries. The president likewise ordered that local school board funds be used for increases in the teachers' pay. The president underscored the need to chart a new national direction in his speech before the sixth and final session of the Batasan; and Joel Barotilla has the details.

[Begin recording] [Barotilla] The president said this new development program will convert every community and every citizen to a productive unit of society. He called on all citizens to engage themselves in this national productivity campaign.

Towards this end, the president announced the launching of three farms, or people's forest projects, in every town, city, and province to bolster national productivity as a basis for national survival. This will involve the harnessing of some 10 million hectares of denuded, idle, and underused lands to more productive use.

Low-salaried government employees and the masses will be provided additional sources of income through this project. A national mobilization plan will now be finalized to ensure the establishment of the people's forest in every community in the country.

[Cut to shot of Marcos addressing Batasan] [Marcos] We ourselves must bring the ethic of production and achievement into our ventures and our labors, whether we be growers of food, manufacturers of exports, tillers of the soil, laborers or titans of industry, or servants of government. We ourselves must transform our resources, our lands, our waters, our minerals, our forests into productive income-generating enterprise, not just through the efforts of large-scale enterprise, but through the efforts of every Filipino who takes pride in his labor.

This cannot be done short of complete national resolve and dedication. This, then, is the new vision. The new dimension to national effort that I commend to the support of this August assembly, and beyond this hall, to the support of every sector, every citizen of our society as we plunge once more into a year of struggle.

[Barotilla] The president also announced that the massive investments made to push the country's economic growth had directly benefited the masses in over a decade. He pointed out that in the case of small and foreign-assisted projects, the return to farmers in terms of higher production and income exceeded investment cost involved. With regard to larger infrastructure projects, the returns will be staggered over a longer period of time and will benefit many generations to come. [end recording]

#### Optimistic About IMF Credits

OW301327 Quezon City RPN Televison Network in English 1100 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Additional credits and accommodations are expected to support the trade financial requirements of the Philippines. The president made this announcement following a meeting at Malacanang with Prime Minister Cesar Virata and Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez. The president said conversations with the International Monetary Fund on the Philippine request for the release of \$650 million was progressing satisfactorily. The president added that another IMF team was scheduled to arrive in Manila this week to firm up negotiations initiated in Washington by Virata and Fernandez. The president expressed the hope that with the arrival of the IMF team, the standby arrangements could be finalized.

#### Stresses Self-Reliance

HK310103 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] President Marcos yesterday launched the national productivity program or self-reliance, using the (sarilin sica) program as the initial model and starting-point. At the same time the president said he is seriously considering measures to increase the salaries and emoluments of teachers, officers and men of the Armed Forces, and other government employees. The president also called for a renewed vision and dimension to the national development effort toward making the Philippine nation truly self-reliant and productive. The president stressed these during his address at the Batasan at the resumption of the sixth session. The president said this new program would convert every community and every citizen into a productive unit of society.

#### FEBC HAILS CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH USSR

HK310101 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Station Commentary]

[Text] The first lady, Imelda Romualdez Marcos, has signed a cultural agreement with the Soviet Union on behalf of the Philippine-USSR friendship society, of which she is honorary chairman. In her remarks following the signing, Mrs Marcos said that the agreement will cement further and improve the friendly relations between the Philippines and Soviet Russia.

In this age of international bickering, such a pact is a refreshing note that spells peace and friendship. It speaks of a willful decision on each side to build bridges over ideological waters. This cultural tie-up means a widening of each country's horizons, a deepening knowledge of each other's people. It calls for each party to pause and listen to another people's heart-beat, a great people that sculptured centuries of rich history.

It is a picture of two countries holding each other's hands, upholding each other, and believing the best of each other. It speaks of healing amid a world of conflict.

The gesture may be just a tiny spark amidst intercontinental affairs, but it can set a pattern to help set the world glimpsing a message of hope and unity.

PRESIDENT REVOKES 'HOUSE ARREST' OF 3 PRIESTS

OW291322 Hong Kong AFP in English 1234 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Manila, Jan 29 (AFP) -- Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos today revoked his order for the "house arrest" in prison of three priests accused of murder, and had them re-committed to jail officially, officials announced. The three -- Fathers Brian Gore of Australia, Vicente Dangan of the Philippines and Neill O'Brien of Ireland -- had earlier refused to leave the Negros Occidental Provincial Jail warden in the central Philippines. Their action was in sympathy with six laymen co-accused who were not granted house arrest. They refused to leave the jail late last week when they visited the six. The warden declared them his guests on the grounds they were under house arrest by order of Mr Marcos. The nine were accused of the ambush slaying of Kabankalan Town Mayor Pablo Sola in 1982, but have called the charges a "frame-up". The two foreign priests were reported by their superior, Bishop Antonio Fortich, to have rejected a government offer to let them leave. They said they would rather undergo a trial to clear their names.

ENRILE ORDERS INTENSIFIED ANTIDISSIDENT DRIVE

HK280457 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has ordered military commanders in the Cagayan Valley region to intensify antidissident operations. Enrile made the directive as he vowed to clean up the region of lawless elements. He directed Brigadier General (Tomas Manlogat), PC [Philippine Constabulary] Region II commander, to coordinate military operations with local officials in the area. The defense minister warned the remnants of the New People's Army in the area against testing the patience of the government. Lasam, Cagayan, was the site of an NPA attack recently.

GROUP DENIES CALL FOR GENERAL VER'S OUSTER

OW301421 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] The association of General and Flag Officers [AGFLO] Incorporated has denied that there is a call for the ouster of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff, General Fabian Ver.

According to retired Brigadier General (Mario Ordonez), president and board chairman of AGFLO, his association passed a resolution, expressing the board of directors' continuous confidence in the leadership of General Ver, top echelons of the AFP, and the commanders of the different major services. Copies of the said resolution were said to have been signed by Brigadier General (Simplicio Revera), who was quoted by newspapers as reading a resolution calling for Ver's ouster.

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